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The Mercury.

THE MERCURY PUBLISHING CO.

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Established June 1, 1878, and is now in its one hundred and sixty-third year. It is the oldest newspaper in the United States, with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a force for the betterment of the community, with its interest in reading—editorial, state, local and general news, well selected miscellany and valuable business and household departments. It is a source of information in this and other fields, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

Local Matters.

DESTROYERS COMING

Lieutenant Commander J. R. Morrison, representing Admiral Robertson, commander of the Destroyer fleet which will be in these waters all summer, was a visitor at the session of the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce on Wednesday, and told the board plainly that it will be necessary to keep the men contented while they are in Newport, in order to assure a continuance of naval vessels coming here. He approved the plans that had been made for Fourth of July, and said that two bands would be available from the fleet on that day and on any other occasion that seemed appropriate to the Chamber.

He called attention to the fact that there are to be 10,000 men in the destroyer fleet that will be stationed here during the summer. If there should be a general complaint made to Washington that the men could not be satisfactorily accommodated here it might result in no more ships being sent here, in spite of the natural advantages of the Bay. He apparently thought it a rather large proposition for the city of Newport to handle this large number of men.

The destroyer fleet is due here about the first day of June, and all provisions have been made for them by the Navy department. As far as the citizens are concerned arrangements have been made for athletic fields and other items, and the old Sheffield estate on Washington Square has been secured for an overflow from the Army & Navy Y. M. C. A.

KOLAH GROTTO

Next Wednesday afternoon Kolah Grotto will go to Fall River by special train to take part in the big parade in honor of Dr. Conde of Fall River, the Supreme Monarch of the Order in the United States. It is expected that there will be about eight Grottos in line, with eight bands of music and the parade is expected to be a large one.

A special train has been engaged for Kolah Grotto, leaving Newport at 5.10 in the afternoon and returning about midnight. It is expected that some 200 members of Kolah will attend, and one car will be reserved for ladies. The Grotto Band and the Drum and Bugle Corps will accompany the local Grotto, but it is a matter of regret that the new uniforms have not yet arrived.

A large number of Past Masters and active officers of St. John's and St. Paul's lodges of Masons attended the annual session of the Grand Lodge in Providence on Monday. Mr. J. Irving Shepley, Past Master of St. John's Lodge, was re-appointed Senior Grand Deacon.

Mr. James R. Hughes, son of Rev. and Mrs. Stanley Carnaghan Hughes of this city, will graduate from the United States Naval Academy next month and will receive his commission as ensign. His first duty will be with the U. S. S. Pennsylvania.

A sailor named Gerald F. Shine from the destroyer Hale was drowned while canoeing in the harbor some time Saturday, his body being found Sunday morning. He came from New Britain, Conn., and the remains were sent to that city for interment.

Former Governor R. Livingston Beckman spent Sunday in Newport, and is now in Washington. He will sail for Europe early next month.

COMMANDERY INSPECTION

The annual inspection of Washington Commandery, No. 4, Knights Templars, was held on Wednesday evening with a large attendance of members and a large and distinguished suite in attendance upon the inspecting officer. The inspection was conducted by Eminent Sir Charles E. Hull, Division Commander of the Sixth Division, assisted by Eminent Sir Charles L. Pike, Deputy Grand Warden, and Right Eminent Sir Frederick I. Dana, Inspector Inspector of the Grand Commandery. The Commandery was further honored by the presence of Very Eminent Sir Henry C. Dexter, Deputy Grand Commander, Eminent Sir A. C. Jewett, Grand Senior Warden and Division Commander of the First Division, Eminent Sir Clarence M. Dunbar, Grand Junior Warden and Division Commander of the Third Division, Eminent Sir James A. Gunn, Grand Standard Bearer and Division Commander of the Second Division, Eminent Sir Norris G. Abbott, Grand Sword Bearer, and Division Commander of the Fifth Division, as well as a number of the active officers and Past Commanders of Commanderies in Fall River, New Bedford, Providence, Attleboro and Boston.

Previous to the inspection an excellent turkey supper was served in the main hall by Caterer David B. Allen under the direction of Captain General William A. Perkins and Senior Warden Fred W. Johnstone. A number of ladies connected with the Commandery members acted as waitresses. Following the inspection, remarks were made by a number of the visitors, in which high tribute was paid to the excellent condition of Washington Commandery.

SUPERIOR COURT

The June session of the Superior Court for Newport County will open in this city on June 6 with Judge Brown presiding. The session is expected to be a rather busy one, and there are a number of cases for the grand jury to consider. The following have been summoned to serve as grand jurors from this city:

Arthur Damascus, fisherman; Albert C. Landers, Jr., dealer; Thomas B. Galvin, carpenter; Augustus S. Benson, salesman; Carl W. Nelson, steam fitter; William McLean, dealer; William Donovan, steamfitter; Arthur A. Barker, painter; Augustus R. Tebbitt, machinist; Carl A. Lindroth, cabinet maker; William MacRae; Walter N. Reagan, carpenter; Samuel Mistowsky, clerk.

The petit jurors who will be required to report June 8 are: Alfred Dutton, laborer; Oscar Hus; George W. Ritchie, inspector; Park T. Reed; Andrew Hansen, gasfitter; John Walters, plumber; Charles A. Pedorah, market; Frederick S. Franco, gardener; Rafaelo Ardito, laborer; John P. Preece, gardener; Daniel Teehan; Jens E. Carlson, machinist; Peter A. Saurio; Axel J. Anderson, gardener; William Duff, carpenter; George M. DeFray, gardener; James W. Simpson, clerk; Lewis M. West, waiter; Frank Amaruso, grocer; Henry C. Chase; Henry P. Butler, carpenter.

Preparations for the Memorial Day observance are coming along well and the program will be completed early next week. The street parade will be a creditable one, although not as large as during the war days when thousands of men marched to honor the memory of the deceased veterans. The local committee in charge of the Memorial Day program feel that the public should not devote the holiday to sports and other entertainments, but should unite in paying respect to the original purpose of the day.

The Newport Symphonic Ensemble, which gave a very enjoyable concert at the John Clarke School a few days ago, will be heard at Masonic Hall on Friday evening, May 27, for the benefit of the Teachers' Retirement Fund. This is an organization of trained musicians which has been assembled by Mr. George E. Bender, a being professional musicians from the Navy, and many of them being bandmasters. It offers a rare opportunity for the people of Newport to enjoy a real musical treat.

The rooms on the second floor of the Mercury building will be completely altered before they are occupied by Mrs. Frank M. Wheeler as a hairdressing and manicuring establishment. A large force of workmen has been engaged for several weeks and the apartment will be well adapted for the use to which it will be put. Mrs. Wheeler expects to be ready to open on June 1st.

There were many visitors at the Beach last Sunday afternoon and a few of the attractions were open. There were many automobile parties in the city during the day, giving a foretaste of what the number will be when the summer really arrives.

R. H. S. EXTENSION

The extension to the Rogers High School which has been in the public eye for a number of years, is at last to be begun, and it is hoped that it may be covered in before the winter sets in. The building will be a large one—larger than the original, and will be modern in every respect—a distinct addition to the group of municipal buildings.

Contracts have been awarded by the board of aldermen for general construction, plumbing, heating, and electrical work, and the total sum for these purposes will leave a substantial balance in the appropriation to pay for furnishing and for the architect's fees. The plans were drawn by Architect B. Hammett Seabury of Springfield, Mass., a former Newporter, who has built up a wide reputation for his public buildings. Although on account of lack of funds it was found impossible to erect the building in accordance with his original specifications, sufficient modification was made in the form of construction, without materially changing the plans, to bring the cost within the amount available.

The contract for general construction goes to the A. E. Stephens Company of Springfield, Mass., and the contract has already been signed in behalf of the city and the contractor. Excavating machinery has already been despatched to the city and work will be begun as quickly as possible. Newport labor is to be employed as far as practicable. M. A. Dane and Lynn, Mass., secured the contract for heating, Barsley & Riley of Newport the contract for electrical work, and Ray B. Wilson of Newport the contract for plumbing. Mr. Wilson's bid was not the lowest, an out-of-town firm, being a few hundred dollars lower, but the board decided to favor a Newport man and gave him the contract after protest by the lowest bidder.

There was some talk at the meeting of the board of aldermen on Monday evening, when the bids were opened and the contract awarded. The bids were opened in open session, but the board then went into executive session to consider them. When the motion was made to award the general contract, Representative Herbert W. Smith protested in favor of Newport contractors, but the Mayor explained that the city was saving \$54,000 and the contract was awarded. Near the close of the meeting, Mr. Smith again took the floor and spoke in favor of Newport labor, but was ruled out of order by the Mayor and the meeting was closed.

The bids for the various contracts were as follows:

General Construction

M. A. McCormick \$316,130, alternate No. 1, \$16,205 plus No. 2, \$4,112 plus No. 3, \$4,276 plus \$6 yd. rock excavation.

Robert A. Smith—\$309,213, alternate No. 1, \$15,650 plus No. 2, \$3,656 plus No. 3, \$514.45 plus \$10 yd. rock excavating.

Central Engineering & Construction Co., Pawtucket

—\$308,485; alternate No. 1 \$34,000 plus; No. 2 \$3946 plus; No. 3 \$3300 plus.

Langdon & Shaw, Boston—\$265,265; alternate No. 1 \$12,725 plus; No. 2 \$3850 plus; No. 3 \$950 plus rock excavating \$13 yard.

D. Rochford & Sons, Worcester

—\$295,000; alternate No. 1 \$13,590; No. 2 \$4900; No. 3 \$3800; \$650 for rock excavating.

Charles H. Hodgate Co., Fall River

—\$301,100; alternate No. 1 \$10,800 plus; No. 2 \$3242 plus; No. 3 \$2400 plus rock excavating 10 per cent above cost.

A. E. Stephens Company, Springfield

—\$249,900; alternate No. 1 \$12,800 plus; No. 2 \$2600 plus; No. 3 \$3220 plus; \$750 rock excavating.

Heating

J. J. Hurley & Company, Boston—\$52,755; additional boiler, \$54,544; \$2,944 additional for moving of two present boilers.

Edward J. Sullivan, Providence—\$54,300; \$2,855 plus for additional boiler.

Ray B. Wilson, Jr.—\$49,329; \$52,329 additional boiler; \$50,329, leave present boilers in same location and supply two new boilers.

Massachusetts Sprinkler Power & Sanitary Engineering Company, Boston—\$43,595; \$46,472, additional boiler; \$43,932 leave present boilers in same location and supply two new boilers.

M. A. Dane & Son, Lynn—\$41,500; \$45,720, additional boiler; \$43,900, leave present boilers in same place and supply two new boilers.

T. B. Connolly—\$60,250; \$64,250 additional boiler; \$61,250, leave present boilers in same place and supply two new boilers.

Frank Duppe Company, Pawtucket—\$61,387; \$54,835, additional boiler; \$53,841, leave present boilers in same place and supply two new boilers.

Power Heating & Ventilating Company, Boston—\$45,450; \$49,500, additional boiler; \$45,520, leave present boilers in same place and supply two new boilers.

Nathan Miller & Son, Fall River—\$52,325; \$54,410, additional boiler; \$52,510, leave present boilers in same place and supply two new boilers.

Electrical Work

Whalen Electric Company, Pawtucket—\$27,000.

Bardsley-Riley Company—\$11,973, with \$50 allowance for equipment displaced.

Scannevin & Potter—\$12,767, with \$20 additional if drill hall is lowered.

Connor Electric Company, Boston—\$21,487.

Plumbing

Massachusetts Sprinkler, Power & Sanitary Engineering Company—\$17,970, plus \$1,150 for sprinkler system.

M. A. Dane & Son, Lynn—\$22,163, plus \$450 for sprinklers in drill hall.

P. J. Murphy Company—\$27,432, plus \$248 if drill hall is lowered, plus \$2,147 for sprinklers.

T. B. Connolly—\$28,924, plus \$140 if drill hall is lowered.

Ray B. Wilson—\$18,858, plus \$405 for sprinklers.

Sullivan Brothers—\$25,777, plus \$400 if drill hall is lowered, plus \$3,046 for sprinklers.

Frank Duppe Company, Pawtucket—\$18,664, plus \$450 if drill hall is lowered, plus \$3,046 for sprinklers.

William Kennedy, Fall River—\$23,970.

John F. Johnson Company, Fall River—\$23,635.

Robert Hainy—\$21,777, plus \$2,357 for sprinklers.

GENERAL F. V. GREENE

General Francis Vinton Greene, who was for many years a summer resident of Newport, died at his home in New York on Sunday at the age of 71 years. He had been ill for a long time. He had had a distinguished career in the army and in financial circles and had also produced a number of books which had attracted considerable attention. He served with distinction in the Philippine war and had also accompanied the Russian armies during the Turkish war, being decorated by the Czar.

Some years ago General Greene built a beautiful residence on Ridge Road, looking up Narragansett Bay, on one of the most beautiful sites in Newport. He occupied it for a few seasons and then sold the property to the late Charles F. Hoffman, who re-named it "Armenia Hall." In late years General Greene had rarely visited Newport.

ARTILLERY INSPECTION

Brigadier General Charles W. Abbott conducted the annual inspection of the Newport Artillery Company on Tuesday, being accompanied by a large staff. A feature of the evening were addresses by a number of the visitors, explaining the plans for re-organization of the National Guard, and the local Company was strongly urged to form a unit of the Guard.

The inspection found the Company in its usual excellent condition, fully in keeping with the splendid record of this historic old command.

Private Arthur Gledhill of the Quartermaster Corps of Fort Greble committed suicide by drinking poison at the Fort on Tuesday. It is said that he had suffered for some time from hallucinations, having given the police departments of various cities considerable trouble by "confessing" to sensational crimes committed in distant places at times when he had not left the Fort. Private Gledhill belonged in Providence and the remains were sent to that city for interment.

Three firemen from the Navy are being held for the June grand jury on a charge of taking the automobile of Napoleon Perrault on Saturday. The men got as far as New London in the machine and were then held up by the police of that city as they had no operator's license. The Newport police were communicated with and Chief Tobin and others went over to bring them back.

Two Portuguese lying on Jamestown are being held under bail to await the action of the Federal Grand Jury for violation of the prohibition laws. The men were arrested in Wickford and charged with transporting moonshine whiskey. Later a search of Jamestown is said to have revealed an illegal still.

A number of local attorneys went to Providence on Monday and argued the matter of election of treasurer of the Town of Jamestown in the Supreme Court. No decision has as yet been announced. There were very few Jamestown citizens in attendance at the session.

Mr. and Mrs. George R. Chase, 2nd, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Charlotte Chase, to Mr. Frederick I. Rast of New York.

The annual session of the Rhode Island Episcopal Convention has been held in Newport this week with a large attendance.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN

At the weekly meeting of the board of aldermen on Thursday evening, the committee on new Sheffield School presented the modified plans for the new building, and stated that they believed the work could be done for an amount within the appropriation. On their recommendation, the city clerk was directed to advertise for bids, to be in the city clerk's office by June 2nd.

There was further discussion of the hackney situation. Members of the Hackney Protective Association were present in large numbers to protest against the granting of licenses to applicants who had other employment. The whole hackney situation will probably be further studied by a committee of the board, and it is possible that steps may be taken to limit the number of licenses granted. Alderman Martin believed that each application should be considered on its own merits. A number of applications were granted and others were laid on the table for further investigation. The matter of improving the lower end of the harbor for a landing place for flying boats was referred to a committee consisting of Aldermen Martin and Hughes, after the receipt of a communication from Captain Willoughby which was further explained by Mr. C. LeRoy Grinnell, chairman of the airport committee of the Chamber of Commerce.

The Retail Clerks' Association, through Mr. C. C. Moore, asked that the Sunday selling ordinances be strictly enforced, as it was believed that some dealers applied for these licenses to cover the sale of goods other than those allowed to be sold on Sunday under the law.

A large amount of routine business was transacted.

Efforts are being made by the Chamber of Commerce and the Civic League to secure adequate accommodations for the naval officers and their families who will accompany the destroyer fleet to Newport for the summer. It is feared that the shortage of houses and apartments will be greatly felt when the fleet arrives, and private houses are being sought to provide rooms for some of the visitors.

A local business man was knocked down by a Ford delivery on Thames street Friday morning, but escaped with a shaking up. Fortunately the car was moving very slowly.

MIDDLETOWN

(From our regular correspondent.)

At the meeting of the Probate Court held on Monday, May 16, the following estates were passed upon:

Estate of John H. Spooner, Jr., and Richard S. Spooner—Petition to appoint John H. Spooner, Sr., their guardian was continued for further hearing.

Estate of Joshua Coggeshall—Petition of Elizabeth W. Coggeshall for an allowance considered and \$600.00 allowed for six months' support.

Estate of Maria Spooner—William M. Spooner was appointed administrator and required to give bond in the sum of \$1200, with Joseph A. Peckham as surety.

Estate of Alanson C. Spooner—William M. Spooner was appointed administrator and directed to give bond in the sum of \$1200, with Joseph A. Peckham as surety. Joel Peckham was appointed appraiser.

In Town Council Alden P. Barker was appointed a committee to confer with William H. Lawton, civil engineer, and obtain a suitable plan and specifications for constructing a stone road at the north end of Paradise Avenue.

An iron standard, to serve as a silent policeman at the junction of the East Main Road with the West Main Road, having been donated by Jeremiah K. Sullivan of Newport, a vote extending to Mr. Sullivan the thanks of the town for his gift, was passed.

Arthur W. Chase was appointed Assessor of Taxes to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Charles H. Ward, and for the term expiring in November, 1921.

Crawford Emerson was appointed police constable.

The Parent-Teachers' Association connected with the Oliphant School and the Berkeley School, each sent delegations to present the needs of each school in reference to additional room space and an increase in the number of teachers. These delegations in conjunction with Fred P. Webber, chairman of the Public School Committee, and G. Alvin Simmons, a member of the Committee, urged upon the Council the desirability of calling a special town meeting of the taxpayers electors, to consider the school situation and to take immediate order for increasing the school accommodations, and so that more space might be available for receiving pupils at the beginning of the September term. There was quite a divergence of opinion as to the best method of meeting the present emergency. Some advocated the raising of the Berkeley School and constructing a story of two rooms at the base. Some urged the tacking on to both the Oliphant and the Berkeley school buildings of additional rooms,

and some were in favor of erecting school houses in other localities. As no definite plans had been matured, the Council deemed it advisable to defer the calling of a special town meeting until it could be ascertained what propositions should be submitted to the voters, in reference to providing more schoolrooms.

Accounts were allowed and ordered paid as follows: Elmer B. Sisson, for work on highways in District No. 1, \$117.55; John H. Spooner, for work on highways in District No. 1, \$97.70; Alvin P. Smith & Son, for work on highways in District No. 2, \$22; R. M. Conley, for repairs to road machine, \$13.25; Dr. W. A. Sherman, for examining school children in three schools, \$15; Providence Telephone Co., for use of three telephones, \$7.76; Newport County Electric Co., for electric light at town hall, \$2.00; Thomas G. Ward, for services in relieving the poor, \$18.33; Charles H. Ward, for services as member of School Committee for one year, \$25; Mary E. Manchester, four weeks' assistance in office of town clerk, \$10; A. & J. G. Hammatt Co., for lumber furnished for bridge, \$78.14; State of Rhode Island, for costs taxed in complaint against George Silva, \$8.00; Herbert W. Smith, for groceries furnished Overseers of Poor, \$18.21.

Public School Committee Meeting Held

The full board of the public school committee was present Monday evening at the regular monthly meeting which was held in the town hall.

Superintendent Joel Peckham was re-elected for the coming year, his term of office expiring this week.

Announcement was made by Mr. Peckham that the portraits of Theodore Roosevelt, which were ordered at the last meeting, have arrived. These portraits, one for each school, were given by the American Defense Society under the condition that they be framed by a general contribution by the pupils. The children will be informed of this and the money collected by the teachers, and the portraits will be framed during vacation. They will then be placed on the walls in September, with appropriate exercises of dedication, the programs of which will be sent by the Society.

It was deemed to be inadvisable to hold the graduation exercises at the Berkeley School, on account of the burned condition of the school; so it is probable that these exercises will be held in the town hall, which will include the children from the Oliphant. It is expected that five pupils from the Oliphant and nine from the Berkeley school will graduate at that time. Superintendent Peckham was authorized to purchase the diplomas.

As it was not thought best to break into the work of the schools so late in the present term, permission to speak in the public schools in September was granted, in response to a request from Miss Carol Hodge of Providence, State superintendent of scientific instruction of the Women's Christian Temperance Union. A few years ago Miss Hodge visited the schools here under the auspices of the Middletown Union.

The two committees appointed by the school committee in conjunction with the representatives of the Berkeley and Oliphant Parent-Teachers' Associations, reported that the town council had considered the proposition on Monday of the additions on the Oliphant and Berkeley schools and it was decided that the matter should be brought to the police of the taxpayers before further action could be taken. The school committee decided to hold an open meeting, and Mr. Fred P. Webber, chairman of the committee, was appointed to arrange for the public hearing to be held the first part of June.

A large amount of business was transacted and the meeting adjourned at a late hour.

Mr. Arthur A. Albro recently lost a number of valuable hens. He had secured 150 in three houses for breeding purposes and upon going to feed them one morning he found only about 18 in the three houses. He noticed some peculiar automobile truck tracks around his place, and in this manner the poultry were traced to Fall River, where they had been dressed and sold. Three Jews were the thieves.

Mrs. Lida W. Peckham, widow of Philip Peckham, died suddenly on Wednesday in her fifty-eighth year.

Mr. and Mrs. George M. Towle have been visiting in Boston.

Mr. Joseph Rogers, who died recently at the Newport Hospital, was the son of John and Ann (Manchester) Rogers, and was born at Black Point Farm. He was the last of his immediate family, but leaves a large number of relatives. The funeral was held on Tuesday at the home of his niece Mrs. James Anthony, on West Main Road. The interment was in the family plot.

The monthly meeting of the Colonel William Barton Chapter, D. A. R., was held at the home of Mrs. Philip Wilbur on Chase's Lane, with the regent, Mrs. Albert Hall, presiding. One guest was present. It was voted to have the Chapter incorporated. The purchase of the Chapter House now occupied was discussed at length. Five members accepted the invitation to a reception given for Mrs. Albert C. Calder, 2nd, former State regent, in honor of her election as national vice president. Mrs. Wilbur read the report of the thirtieth National Congress in Washington which she attended during the week of April 16. Refreshments were served by the hostess.

The Berkeley Dramatic Club held a meeting recently in the Parish House. Plans for a masquerade dance were formed and it was decided to give a play some time soon.

VIENNA DEATH RATE BECOMES APPALLING

Condition of Children Even More Harrowing, Declares Authority on City's Desperate Plight.

Five years of famine have resulted in greatly increased mortality and morbidity in Vienna which before the war was counted as one of the healthiest cities in Europe. Figures prepared by Dr. Gustave Hohn, head of the Vienna Health Department, show that in 1913 the death rate was 18.3 per thousand. In 1918 the rate was 22.5 per thousand, an increase of more than 47 per cent.

Professor Hans Spel of the University of Vienna, says that "even more terrible than the mortality statistics are those referring to the condition of children and their mothers. Owing to under-nourishment few mothers can nurse their babies, and the milk shortage affects not only infants, but all children in spite of all that has been done to help. At Professor Clemens Proquet's clinic in the university some 51,819 children were examined in 1918. Only 4,637 of these or about one-thirteenth were passed as skin good, fat good; 23,698 were pale and thin, or very pale and very thin.

"The health of these children shows most disquieting features. Skin disease, rachitis and bow-legs are rife. The chief medical officer of Vienna asks, 'What is going to happen to these under-fed children, in whose bodies the germ of tuberculosis is latent, when they reach the twenties, at which time it becomes active?'

To combat these conditions the American Relief Administration, of which Herbert Hoover is chairman, fed last winter in the city of Vienna some 800,000 of the destitute and under-nourished children, supplying them with a substantial meal of American food, served in a kitchen of large kitchens opened for that purpose.

"The conditions in Vienna are more or less typical of those in Poland and other countries of Central and Eastern Europe. Last year the Relief Administration was able to reach some 8,000,000 under-nourished children and this winter the program calls for the feeding of a like number, but eight of the great charitable organizations of America have united under the name of the European Relief Council, of which Mr. Hoover is the chairman. The child feeding task will be carried out not only by the American Relief Administration but by the American Red Cross, the American Friends Service Committee (Quakers), the Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. An appeal for \$28,000,000 has been made and the organizations named have joined in raising the sum.

LAUGHTER OF CHILD SCARCE IN POLAND

"In all the time I was in Poland, I scarcely once saw a child laugh," declared Dr. Harry Plotz, discoverer of the typhus bacillus, in a report to the European Relief Council on medical conditions among the Jewish population of Poland, based on his recent investigations there for the Jewish Joint Distribution Committee.

"The most deplorable sight of all the miseries in Poland is the condition of the children," Dr. Plotz said. "Infant mortality is exceedingly high because of under-nourishment and the high percentage of contagious diseases. In large part mothers must resort to artificial feeding as they are unable to nurse their children. In many cities I saw underfed children, suffering with diseases, wandering about the streets with no place to go, begging for bread."

"Tuberculosis has become prevalent among the Jewish children, largely due to the overcrowded conditions in which they are forced to live, their lack of nourishing food and warm clothing, according to Dr. Plotz. Typhus, which killed thousands of Jews last winter in the worst epidemic Poland has ever seen, will recur again, he said, as conditions are much worse among the Jews than ever before."

"Parasitic contagious skin diseases, is now rapidly spreading from child to child," he continued. "In Vilna there are 11,000 cases among the Jewish children alone. Smallpox, too, is prevalent throughout Poland and the Ukraine and children with widespread eruptions and temperature, have been seen running about the streets. There are thousands of cases every year, which vaccination would prevent, but there is no vaccine."

Dr. Plotz told how in Lithuanian villages he found children six and seven years old, unable to walk or talk, the result of malnutrition. In regions where whole towns had been destroyed during the war, he found families crowded in miserable dug-outs.

The Greatest Gift.

Your Christmas gift to the European child relief collection may help in saving a child's life and is earnestly solicited. Send checks to the local committee of the joint organizations or direct to European Relief Council, 42 Broadway, New York City.

Bird sanctuaries are being created in suitable places throughout Canada to protect the breeding grounds of waterfowl and other important bird life. The protection of waterfowl in the great plains is most important. The waterfowl feed on the vegetation and the birds are the mainstay of the waterfowl industry.

POLAND NOW RIVALS PLIGHT OF BELGIUM

Children Chief Sufferers in Land Stripped of Necessities, Says Relief Worker.

Poland is in the destitute state for want of food and clothing among the poor that Belgium would have been during the war, had there been no commission for relief in that country, according to Dr. Vernon Kellogg, American Relief Administration official, who recently returned from Warsaw.

Dr. Kellogg was a member of Mr. Hoover's staff in Belgium, and at the conclusion of hostilities, entered Poland as the Hoover emissary in charge of food relief. He first entered Poland in 1918, a few months after the German occupation. His report of starvation, disease and suffering that existed at that time is one of the most harrowing documents in the records of American relief work overseas.

Dr. Kellogg made the following statement regarding the work after the armistice:

"With Warsaw as our headquarters, we began operations in Poland in January, 1919, and within a few weeks there was established a steady importation of food into that country. Tons and tons of it came from overseas through the Port of Danzig.

"It was impossible to do all that the administration wanted to do, because the need of Poland was too great, but it was agreed that enough food should be sent to Poland to care for the four million people until the great agricultural districts could again provide for them.

"But in addition to these four million people who so pressing needed relief, there was another call for relief from a source that could not be resisted: the children of the land. Many of these were orphans, hungry, emaciated, destitute and diseased. So the American Relief Administration added to its work by instituting a system of feeding these children. In a few months a million and a quarter Polish children were getting a free meal every day, of special food prepared to counteract the effects of their previous undernourishment.

To finish the job eight great organizations have united under the name of the European Relief Council to raise the funds necessary to care for the food needs and the medical needs of the 3,000,000 children of Eastern and Central Europe. These organizations are the American Relief Administration, the American Red Cross, the American Friends Service Committee (Quakers), the Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A.

GRAY SAMARITANS RESCUING CHILDREN

The Young Women's Christian Association of the United States are keenly interested in the movement for the relief of the 3,000,000 starving children of Europe because a group of their members, the Polish Gray Samaritans, have been in charge of distributing food to children in Poland. They have been serving under the American Relief Administration and have conducted food kitchens and distributing stations in all parts of Poland outside Warsaw.

In all the relief work being done in Europe, that of the Polish Grays has been unique because all the girls, though sent from America, were either born in Poland or are of Polish parentage. When the need for social service in their country became acute, many girls of Polish descent answered the call of the Young Women's Christian Association for overseas service and enlisted in the preliminary training course that was given in several cities of the United States. From this group thirty girls were chosen and sent to Poland where, since 1918, they have been caring for the children of the country. The distribution of clothing has taken them into all parts of Poland.

They are now spending their entire time in arranging for the feeding of children this winter. Groups of them travel to strategic centers in outlying districts where they set up distributing stations, receive supplies, prepare meals, arrange for impartial distribution and train helpers to continue the work when they are sent on to the next town.

COLUMBUS KNIGHTS AID CHILD APPEAL

James A. Flaherty, of Philadelphia, supreme knight of the Knights of Columbus, declared that the K. of C. in response to an appeal from Herbert Hoover, chairman of the European Relief Council, had decided to take an exception to their policy of refraining from any national campaign for funds for relief or charitable work.

"The need of the starving and sick children of Europe is so urgent," Mr. Flaherty said, "that the Knights of Columbus feel it duty bound to devote themselves to the common task of raising funds for the relief of these children. An organization it is our intention to conduct to district E. of C. drive for funds, although members of the organization are frequent contributors to all charitable drives. But in this case we feel that the emergency calls for the united efforts of all Americans and we consider it a privilege to have partnership in this great work of mercy."

Verse Writing Taught in School. In Chinese schools, just before the New Year recess, the teacher writes a sentiment, a proverb, or a proposition upon a slip of red paper and pastes it upon the door. Each boy as he goes can read the lines, and in the afternoon gives to the teacher another line which will with the first make a couplet.

LAUNCH VAST EFFORT FOR EUROPE'S YOUNG

Eight American Relief Agencies Combine to Save 3,000,000 Children Death Menaces.

Eight great relief organizations, working among and for every race and creed, have united under the name of the European Relief Council to coordinate child relief in Europe this winter. The Council will seek to provide funds for 3,000,000 starving and diseased children in Eastern and Central Europe and to administer this relief economically.

It consists of Herbert Hoover, chairman, and Franklin K. Lane, treasurer; Edgar Rickard, representing the American Relief Administration; Dr. Livingston Farrand, representing the American Red Cross; Felix Wurburg, representing the Jewish Joint Distribution Committee; Wilbur L. Thomas, representing the American Friends Service Committee (Quakers); James A. Flaherty, representing the Knights of Columbus; Dr. O. V. Hubbard, representing the Young Men's Christian Association; Miss Sarah S. Lyon, representing the Young Women's Christian Association; Dr. Arthur Brown, representing the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

It is the purpose of the Council to raise \$38,000,000, in an appeal centering at the Christmas holidays, to the end that the desperate situation regarding child life may be met. In every town and community of the nation, it is planned, local committees, representing all the co-operating agencies will be formed to receive the vitally necessary funds. Of the amount sought, \$22,000,000 will be used for basic food and \$10,000,000 for medical services.

For every one of these American dollars the local governments and communities will furnish two dollars, in the form of transportation, labor, guards, clerical help, cash contributions and such food supplies as are locally obtainable. No children receive the free food except after medical tests showing them to be seriously undernourished. The remaining \$10,000,000 of the fund is just as urgently needed for medical service to the children.

The European Relief Council will do much more than effect economies in the raising of the child saving fund. It will, with the supporting forces of eight great agencies, keep a constant eye on the administration of America's merciful gift, in order that there shall be no wastage and no tendency toward pauperization.

"This is the largest co-operative benevolent organization ever attempted in the United States," Mr. Hoover says. "The organizations, though independently formed, concluded, that nothing but prompt and united action by the whole American people can avert incredible tragedy for the helpless children involved. The organizations forming the Council will organize their representatives in every town and community of the nation for the raising of the necessary funds."

Pleads for Europe's Helpless Children



"They are no more my children than yours," is Herbert Hoover's homely yet eloquent plea for 3,000,000 European children who face incredible tragedy this winter unless America comes to their rescue. The funds by which American aid has been feeding millions have run out, and that the work may not stop and thus precipitate what would amount to "a massacre of the innocents" seven other great American relief organizations have united with Mr. Hoover's organization under the name of the European Relief Council in a joint appeal for funds. The collaborating agencies are the American Red Cross, the American Friends Service Committee (Quakers), the Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, the Knights of Columbus, the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A.

Sure Sign. If a man can operate a cash register with sure fingers and never feel the pain he is the proprietor of the place.—Toledo Blade.

EUROPEANS PLEADING FOR THEIR CHILDREN

Elder Generation Sacrifices Self That Hope of Future May Receive Means of Life.

The one optimistic note in the desperate need prevailing through the war-torn areas of eastern Europe is the extraordinary and touching faith of the people in the children. The elder generation has put all its hope and trust in the future of the generation now in its early years. In fact, in many instances it is deliberately sacrificing itself for the children the Europe of tomorrow.

In the war-ravaged districts supplies necessary for maintenance of institutions are lacking, but it has been noted that always the request for outside aid emphasizes the need of the orphanages. How marked is this inclination was indicated by the fact that one district of Poland the authorities, appealing to an American relief organization for assistance, asked assistance for only one military hospital, four general hospitals and twenty orphanages.

The appeal has reached America with the result that because they know that literally millions of European children face starvation and death from disease unless the aid that only this country can give is forthcoming, eight great American relief agencies have banded together under the name of the European Relief Council to raise \$38,000,000 needed to tide the baby generation of Europe over possibly the most critical winter it has yet faced. These are the American Relief Administration, the American Red Cross, the American Friends Service Committee (Quakers), the Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, the Knights of Columbus, the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A.

FOREIGNERS SENDING VAST RELIEF HOME

Over 90 Per Cent of Food Drafts Sent to Europe, Gifts From Immigrant Population.

Out of their earnings, for the most part as unskilled laborers, living from hand to mouth, the foreign-born element in the United States is contributing largely to the funds for food supplies to aid the starving people of their native lands.

Figures from the Food Draft section of the American Relief Administration show that \$385,110 had been sent to Poland, up to the end of November, 1920, and \$185,170 had been sent to Czechoslovakia, Hungary had received \$22,790, Germany had \$1,445,019 and Austria \$2,048,720. It was estimated that more than 60 per cent of this money had been spent by nationals of these various countries who are now in the United States. There are about 1,500,000 Czechs, 500,000 Hungarians, 600,000 Czechs and 600,000 Slovaks in this country, and in the past few weeks the profits which resulted from the sale of these food drafts have been turned into the fund for general child feeding. It is to bring this fund up to the point where it can meet the demands on it to save the lives of 3,000,000 children that the European Relief Council has been formed by eight great relief organizations.

Rickets Did This.



This Vienna child is six years old, but because of the ravages of rickets, the disease born of under-nutrition that has stricken thousands of European children, she is able to toddle about only by dint of supreme effort. The spread of this terrible disease of childhood and the rescue of those already in its grip can only be accomplished by America. That is why eight great American relief organizations have banded together under the name of the European Relief Council in a joint appeal to the American conscience for funds.

Then the Club Adjourned. Some one told a good dog story and the inevitable better one followed. "We had a cat at home," related the quiet man in the corner, "which was fond of playing with the wife's ball of wool. One day the cat swallowed it, and some months later when kittens were born they were all wearing jump-

HOW

FOOTPRINTS OF SOLDIERS HAVE BEEN PRESERVED. Footprints, 130 years old, of a Hawaiian army that fled from the wrath of Pele, goddess of the active volcano of Kilauea, near Hilo, are believed to have been discovered in the Kau desert, south of the greater crater, by Prof. T. A. Jagger, Jr., in charge of the volcano observatory.

Dr. Jagger and his party were exploring a region far removed from any of the known modern trails when they came upon an area thickly covered with the imprint of ancient feet, all pointing in one direction, all deep at the toes and light at the heels, indicating that the makers of the tracks had been running at top speed.

The tracks had been made in volcanic ash, which is strongly impregnated with sulphuric acid and gypsum, and which, when wet by rain, settles into a hard concrete. This explains the preservation of the imprints for a period believed to have stretched over more than a century and a quarter.

Hawaiian legend and history provide the other side of the story, the connection between the Kau desert tracks and the flight of the army of Keoua, king of Kau, from Pele's wrath. Keoua led an army of three divisions against King Kamehameha, who later united all the Hawaiian islands under his rule. In the year 1790, this year also recorded the last explosive eruption of Kilauea. Hawaiian legend records the fact that some of Keoua's warriors rolled stones into Kilauea crater to mark their displeasure for the goddess of the volcano. Whatever the reason for the outbreak, Pele rose in her wrath and with a terrific explosive eruption, totally wiped out the second division of Keoua's army.

The footprints found in the Kau desert are believed to be those of men of the first division, who, seeing the destruction of their comrades by the volcanic heat from the locality, fled from the battlefield. The third division, "rolling up" the bodies of the annihilated second and banded, followed.

The area in which the footprints were discovered is a part of the new Kilauea national park, which will be dedicated this year, and steps have already been taken to preserve the tracks and preserve them.

UNREST AMONG JAP WOMEN

How the Feminist Movement is Making Headway in the Land of the Rising Sun. The Mikado's new navy is a source of bewilderment and even rage to the Japanese women.

"It does not please my honorable mother," is no longer the sincere utterance of Japanese houses, as a feminist Japanese journal, in which 5,000 women participated recently in Tokyo, the question of mother-in-law authority was one of the questions uppermost in the minds of the anti-dress and divorce laws. "So great was the interest that nearly 2,000 women had to be turned away."

"Long-sleeved kimono, get in the way of the typewriter and other work which Japanese girls are taking up," commented Miss Florence Wells, of the Japanese section national board, Y. W. C. A. "Dress reform in Tokyo now calls for more practical adaptation of styles."

How to Fall Bank Robbers.

Shutters of solid bullet-proof steel that drop instantly to cover the openings of a cashier's booth on the pressure of a button constitute a new solution of at least one phase of the hold-up problem. The metal sheets are hung in a concealed position above the booth windows and may be released by a button at the cashier's hand or by other buttons outside, so that even an unoccupied booth is protected. Small perforations permit the sheltered cashier to open fire upon the intruder. If opportunity offers, and the electrical connection of the drop also sets an alarm bell, the Mechanics Magazine.

How Grand Army Was Formed.

The first post of the Grand Army of the Republic was organized in December, 1863. The objects of the society are the preservation of fraternal feeling, strengthening of loyal sentiment and aid to needy families of veterans. It admits to membership any soldier, sailor or marine of the United States who served between April 12, 1861, and April 9, 1865, and who was honorably discharged. Members of state regiments who were called into actual service and were subject to the orders of the United States and general officers also are eligible for membership.

Sent in Each Word.

Were our sense of smell more highly developed and better trained, says the American Forestry Magazine, we should find that every word has its own peculiar scent by which alone it could be distinguished from all the rest.

WHY

Work Can Be Made Play, and Play Work.

Over and over has it been blundered in our eyes that the salvation of the world, the cure for cynicism, lies in work, work and its side partner, increased production. Nothing is said in support of increased production of holidays, and the fact that two years have passed since the armistice was signed without adding to our legalized list of an Armistice day, is evidence, perhaps, that work-propaganda is not after all what we want. This is not said to belittle the significance of Armistice day. Rather it is to warn against the precedent of looking to the war opportunities for holiday-making. They are all too numerous for a nation which believes in work at all.

Not at the risk of being considered callous, let us resist this tendency to make holidays, even though the material be promising. Apart from conditions of the moment when which leisure is involuntary and unwelcome, we are already too much amused by the holiday spirit. There has been a steadily growing inclination to make of every day as much of a holiday as practicable. Work at your play and play at your work has been the motto of too many of us for the nation's good. Although, deprecating the bad business life doctrine of something for nothing, we have set up a substitute equally vicious in the long run; namely, as little as possible for the most you can get. Not an opportunity for training, or preparation for advancement through ambition and fitness, but, with an eye focused on his own future, does your average present-day applicant seek his like-work. That work is best which starts latest in the morning and stops earliest in the afternoon. Ask any young holder of a "well job" by what test he judges it.

A country which encourages too many all-day elections, some of them legal, others adopted informally "by unanimous consent," will ultimately shut up shop.—Leslie's.

FEW ACCIDENTS TO AVIATORS

Why the Idea That Air Travel is Particularly Dangerous Will Not Stand to Examination.

It does not seem possible at this time to the average citizen that he will ever come to look on flying as anything but a dangerous sport. It has been assured on this point that he has to fly for a holiday that he has to take a risk into the bargain. But in fact, he is now stepping much more calmly into the progress of the century. The very thought of this imaginary risk coming down on his head is enough to make him decline the most urgent invitation to fly. And he has to take that that will make him feel that the risk is not so great as it is.

Knowledge that the higher it goes the harder it falls does not even recall the aviator's invitation. And yet, as a recent writer on this subject declares, the average man is a little bit wrong in his belief that flying is dangerous. Such opinion is founded on reports of accidents during wartime flying. And the list of accidents is greatly augmented by the fact that the average citizen includes in it the accidents which result from stunt flying, for exhibition purposes. Aviation destined for passengers and commercial service is not to be compared to the former kind of flying. One could make interesting dangers by putting obstacles in the path of the motorist, or by shooting at him from the roadside now and then.—Detroit News.

How Paper Mache Is Made.

Paper mache is obtained from old paper made into a pulp and ground with milk or lime or lime-water and a little gum dextrin or starch. This pulp then is pressed into form, coated with linseed oil, baked at a high temperature, and finally, varnished. The pulp sometimes is mixed with clay (kaolin), chalk, etc., and other kinds are made of a paste of pulp and recently slaked lime. This is used for ornamenting wood, etc. It possesses great strength and lightness. It may be rendered partly waterproof by the addition of sulphate of iron, quicklime and glue, or the white of an egg, to the pulp, and incombustible by the addition of borax and phosphate of soda. The paper mache for trays, vases, etc., are prepared by passing or gluing sheets of paper together and submitting them to powerful pressure, by which the composition acquires the hardness of board when dry. Such articles are japanned and then are waterproof.

Why Swiss Must Electrify.

The coal shortage has given the Swiss no alternative but to electrify the remainder of their roads and the work is being pressed vigorously. In Italy, also, Doctor Parsons found that electrification of railroads is being extended rapidly. The Swiss government a month ago sold \$25,000,000 of 8 per cent bonds, the proceeds to be used as part of its program for the electrification of the government railway system.

Why He Was Angry.

Proprietor of Clothing Store—Why did that customer leave so suddenly without buying? What did you say to him? Clerk—Why, we were looking over some suits and I merely asked him if he ever wore stripes. Proprietor—It's a wonder he didn't buy you. That man has just completed a ten-year sentence.

Pleasing Mouth.

The pleasing mouth has lips that curve from thin outer corners to a ripe fullness at the middle. The upper lip should be upward of a fine cleft at the middle of the upper lip. A deep cleft just about the center of the upper lip is one of the recognized marks of beauty.

The Mercury.

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Saturday, May 21, 1921

MOVING PICTURES IN SCHOOLS

Thomas A. Edison is quoted as believing that instruction in elementary schools should be largely by moving pictures instead of by books, and he thinks it would tremendously stimulate educational progress.

Idea-like patriotism, community service, citizenship, health measures could be taught quite effectively by motion pictures. But it would be a very passive form of learning. The pupils would get information, but they would not be taught to think things out for themselves. You cannot instruct children merely by pouring ideas into their heads. They must create ideas of their own.

DISABLED SOLDIERS' WEEK

The American people would never have begrudged any amount necessary to care for disabled soldiers. Any kind of a popular assembly would have voted all necessary appropriations with a whoop. But it is not easy to get prompt action out of the government.

The job of caring for these men proved far greater than was anticipated, and it has involved many puzzling problems. So there have been many complaints that a large number of them, who deserve such warm and affectionate interest, have not had the attention that is due them, and have suffered much from this neglect.

The hearts of the people were concentrated on the soldiers as long as the fighting went on, and one could hardly think of anything else. But when the last gun was fired and the flags were furled, the tendency was strong for the public to forget them. Many pressing problems demanded attention, and public sentiment failed to spur on the government to hurried tape and get things done promptly. The government seems to realize the necessity of prompt action now, and Congress should pass what legislation is needed without delay.

To arouse interest in this cause, a "disabled soldiers' week" has been appointed, beginning May 20. Governors of seven states have endorsed it. The people of every locality should take the occasion to inquire how the disabled men of their own locality have fared. Those who live near the hospitals and schools and homes where these men are, should take all possible pains for their benefit, to see that they are getting the care that they need, and to help provide for any wants they may feel.

THE PUBLIC'S COOPERATION

If the public would cooperate with retail merchants in every way in avoiding wastes, a considerable fraction of the consumer's dollar now wasted could be saved.

The most costly of the practices which the consumer can help avoid, is the delivery system. At the present cost of operating automobiles and teams, delivery adds a considerable percentage to the price you pay for goods. While some people can not well spare the time to do their own marketing, and while a few heavy classes of merchandise must necessarily be delivered, three-quarters of the stuff now carted to the homes of purchasers could just as well be carried by the customer.

The credit habit takes something from the consumer's dollar. Bad debts must be allowed for in making prices. Even more of an item is the interest on money tied up in accounts. Even if you pay your credit bill every month, the dealer must borrow enough money to pay for the goods he has advanced to you, and he must pay interest on that loan and charge the same to the public.

One of the most helpful things you can do to keep the cost of goods down, is to watch the newspaper advertising and take advantage of special offerings. Where a large number of people do that, dealers are encouraged to make frequent drives at low prices, and thus keep their stock moving rapidly. The stock that turns over quickly is the one in which the consumer's dollar is most economically handled.

A PERIOD OF STRIKES

The newspapers are full of reports of labor troubles. One can't help feeling sympathy for the many wage earners who are undergoing privations to maintain their living standards. But they do not realize what strikes cost them. A strike destroys the buying power of a working force, so that it injures all the industries that supply commodities to that group of men. These industries find demand slackening for their product, and consequently have to run on short time. When strikes become prevalent all over the country, buying power is so greatly reduced that most of the industries are affected and a great mass of wage earners suffer. The

present unemployment is greatly aggravated by the prevalence of labor troubles.

One might wish that the working people could have peace time prices and war time wages, but it can't be done. As long as war time wages prevail, the producers will get war time prices. The farmers, who constitute a third of the population, have had to take severe losses in their prices. They cannot buy manufactured goods while these articles remain so high. But they will remain high until war time wages come down as far as cost of living has come down.

The working people thus have their choice, whether to keep war time wages and work half the time or less, or take a moderate reduction which will help the factories get business and run full time. Their wages should not be reduced faster than their living costs. But if they are unwilling to take their share of the decline, they will so tie up business that the factories will not run.

With German mechanics working for 14 cents an hour, American cannot hold its own in competition, with her mechanics earning from 60 cents to \$1.00 an hour. Of course, living costs here are twice those in Germany, and this American living standards must be maintained. But the disparity in production costs is too great.

ROMANCE OF THE LIVERY STABLE

Farmer who drive horses are complaining that in some towns there is no longer any livery stable where they can put up the old rig when they drive in.

The time was when a livery stable was a great social institution. When young men wished to win the favor of the belles of the town, the first thing was to invite them for a Sunday afternoon or evening drive.

In many moderate sized towns there would be several stables each of which would have 50 or 60 horse-champing away and switching their tails while waiting for some anonymous swim or commercial traveller who might desire their services. A fellow who wanted to take his best girl out on a Sunday afternoon needed to speak for a beast at least a week ahead.

The present is sometimes called a horseless age. But a great many more horses are being used than some people think. The Ohio census of 1920, for instance, showed \$10,082 of them on the farms of that state alone, not counting those used in cities and towns for trucking and pleasure purposes. Old Dobbin is not dead yet. Breeders and dealers are confident that horses are more effective at certain kinds of work than any automotive machine can be.

Your best girl may want an automobile now, and the Johnny on the spot salesman will perhaps demand the gas buggy. Some livery stables have been changed into garages. Others still flourish and enjoy reminiscences of old days. They still serve as hang-outs for those who enjoy good horse flesh and like to hear the cheerful stamp and merry whinny of a barnful of steeds. The horse served men faithfully for 5000 years before Henry Ford appeared on this planet.

GERMANY'S SUBMISSION

In driving logs down a river, a few of these sticks often get wedged into narrow places and hold up the whole drive. If you blast out the key log, it may set the whole mass in motion. Many people have felt that the matter of German reparations held that relation to the business of the world. If you could get Germany's obligations agreed upon, the world could go to work again with pre-war spirit.

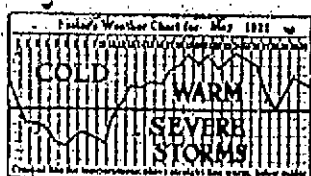
If the Germans stick to their acceptance of the allied ultimatum, the effect on the world trade should be very helpful. The Germans would not really work until they knew what they had to pay. Now they are likely to take hold in earnest and they will be in a position to receive credits for raw materials. That means more demand for American products.

The payments of regular instalments of reparations money will form a basis for industrial expansion in Europe. Many idle wheels will start up, and a new impulse of activity communicate itself all over the world. Another New Year's Day ought to see large results from the final decision of the reparations question.

BACK TO SCHOOL

It has been one of the gains of a period of unemployment and falling wages that it has sent a lot of boys and girls back to school. The 1919-1920 period was a bad time for education. It was hard to keep a pup in school, when by entering a factory he might earn more than his teacher could. This disparity gave him a contempt for education. Why study books, when the manual worker gets as much as a college professor, was a remark frequently heard.

The future of the country depends upon the intelligence of the people. The boys and girls who leave school early will acquire no civic or community spirit, they will have no sound judgment. The economic change that reduces their pay or throws them out of work, will be a blessing in disguise to those whom it persuades to go back to school.



WEATHER BULLETIN

Washington, D. C., May 21, 1921

During first part of week centering on May 23 the most severe storm of the month will make its appearance in the northwest part of the continent, driving before it the warmest weather of the month. That will be a dangerous storm and I warn everyone to be on the watch for it. All its features will be affected by it. The center of its warm wave is expected to cross meridian 90 near St. Louis not far from May 23, take the usual south-easterly course into the Middle Southern States which it will reach near 24 and then northward toward Newfoundland, reaching the Atlantic near May 26. Unusually heavy rains are expected from that storm and where the rivers and other water courses were high from the rains first part of May possibilities are favorable to floods. It is expected in some places, particularly in the Southern States. Much cooler weather and killing frosts in Northern sections are expected to wind up this great storm period.

In a general way this storm is expected to bring good crop weather but damages in some sections by too much rain. The excessive rain is expected principally where the central parts of the storm runs against high ridges or mountains. Take the storm path as I have laid it out across the continent as the route over which the storm center will move. The clouds and wind will move in a circle around that storm center contrary to the movement of the watch hands when you lay the watch on the ground face up. Where those clouds and winds move toward rising ground, high ridges will not be far from where the heaviest rains and the most damaging floods. Don't forget that I am now closely forecasting all the weather events long before they come. Weather events of May are now occurring close to my program. Heavy rains first part of May and the cool weather were long before predicted. If you get through without damage by this coming great storm you will be fortunate.

Crop weather and crop conditions of June will average close to the general normal of that month and therefore will be generally satisfactory. Markets will not be much affected by the weather but probably will be by other causes. First ten days of June will be unusually stormy with too much rain in some sections. Dangerous storms are expected during week centering on June 4 and 25. Hottest week centering on June 16.

I intend to challenge official science to a test of weather forecasts soon and may get ready to begin with July. These test forecasts will be sent to newspapers, individuals, and institutions that record weather events.

The State Board for Purification of Waters has received assurance from the Navy Department that steps will be taken to prevent further pollution of the waters by naval vessels. The Board recently sent to Washington a complaint against a naval vessel for pumping out oily bilge into the waters of the Bay, polluting the shores for a considerable distance.

Jazz Records and Song Hits

- A2894-\$1.00
Fi Fo Fun—One Step
Dancing Honeycomb—Fox Trot
- A2895-\$1.00
Just Another Kiss—W
Ab Tere—Fox Trot
- A2896-\$1.00
Mohammed—Fox Trot
Afghanistan—Fox Trot
- A2897-\$1.00
B-I-A-Bo—Fox Trot
Veretian Moon—Fox Trot
- A2898-\$1.00
Kid from Madrid—Al Jolson
C-U-B-A—Kaufman
- We Ship Records all over the country.

PLUMMER'S MUSIC STORE
NEWPORT, R. I.

WEEKLY CALENDAR, MAY 1921

STANDARD TIME									
Sun	Sun	Moon	High	Water	Sun	Sun	Moon	High	Water
1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th
1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th
1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th
1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th
1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th
1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th
1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th
1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th
1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th

Deaths.

At the Newport Hospital, 15th Inst. Joseph Rogers of Middletown, in his 55th year.

In Fall River, 14th Inst. Mrs. Mary Lyons (nee Honan), widow of John P. Lyons.

In Middletown, 15th Inst. suddenly, Mrs. W. widow of Philip Peckham, aged 53 years.

NOTICE

Immediate steps are to be taken to collect taxes of 1919 to 1920, unpaid and due the Town of New Shoreham. The lists of unpaid taxes have been turned over to the undersigned by Oliver C. Rose, Tax Collector, and all unpaid taxes must be paid at once in order to save extra expense.

EVERETT A. KINGSLEY
Att'y-at-Law

May 10, 1921
Westerly, R. I.

BLOCK ISLAND

(From our regular correspondent.)

A Gala Party
One hundred and sixty-four smiling, happy and care-free social acres graced the weekly market wharf with their presence last Saturday evening in Mohegan Hall.

Owing to the lateness of the hour in starting but ten hands of whist were played. However, twenty-one tables entered into the fray and competed for the delicate cash display from the Public Market.

From 10 p. m. until midnight a merry scene was in evidence, the floor being taxed to its capacity in the numerous round dances, and in three instances no less than eight sets at one time whirled merrily in the famous crazy eights. Altogether, the evening was one of the most enjoyable ones of the season and the music was exceptionally fine. The orchestra was assisted in several numbers by the Glee Club Quartette with the addition of three vocal soloists from Boston.

The Lucky Number, whist was taken by Seth Allen and Miss Eva Conley.

The whist awards were as follows: Mrs. Eugene Millikin, coffee percolator; Mrs. Jessie Rice, basket fruit; Albert Paton, bag of flour; W. J. O'Donnell, 5 lbs. pot roast; Mrs. George Colledge, 4 lbs. Creamery butter; E. N. Snow, 8 lbs. coffee; Mrs. Leonard Lockwood, lamb chops; Prof. A. S. Howell, 3 lbs. string steak; Consolation, Mrs. Ray Mitchell, Mrs. Elsie Ball.

Recreation Park, the local athletic field, is fast being put into shape for the coming season. Capt. Wm. Teal, ex chairman of the Field committee, deserves great credit for the excellent condition of the grounds and the erecting of a unimproved back stop and cage. The back stop, erected at no little cost, measures nearly 100 feet and is semi-circular in construction. The posts tower to a height of 20 feet. The covering for a height of 6 feet is of wood and the remaining fifteen feet is composed of galvanized wire screening.

It is expected that within a few days several loads of dirt will be distributed in the low places about the infield and then rolled.

The Park when completed will be a great credit to the town and will compare most favorably with the average playgrounds that are maintained by the city of Providence and other communities on the mainland.

The Athletic Association will donate the use of the field to the public schools of the town for all school athletic activities, games, etc.

The cost of maintaining the Park is approximately \$300 annually.

Dr. F. R. Husted left the Island on Tuesday for a two weeks' visit with his family at Bridgton, N. J.

Miss Marion Mott is visiting friends in Providence.

Mrs. Clarence H. Lewis is enjoying a few weeks' visit with relatives in Pawtucket.

Rev. Alice Haire, Mr. Haire and Mr. and Mrs. Wm. B. Sharp arrived home on Tuesday after attending the Southern New England Conference of Primitive Methodist Churches in Brooklyn, N. Y.

The out of town guests who were entertained at the weekly market wharf last Saturday evening included Capt. Marty Welch, who piloted the Esperanto to victory last fall over the Canadian rival in the international fishing schooner races; Lieut. H. B. Tisdale, U. S. S. Arizona; Capt. Coolidge and Mrs. Coolidge of Boston, Mass.; Mrs. Frank W. Lockwood of Lakewood; and Albert S. Howell, Ph. D., Professor of Languages at Columbia University, New York City.

Prof. Howell was a guest of Capt. Welch on the Thelma and is enjoying a two weeks' cruise in pursuit of the wily mackerel. All were loud in their praise of the market wharf and complimented the officials of the Athletic Association for their pronounced success in maintaining a civic community enterprise of such a high caliber, a feat seldom accomplished in rural districts.

Captain George Coolidge, who paid a visit to the New Harbor last week in his cruising power boat is a cousin of Calvin Coolidge, Vice President of the United States.

Mrs. Ida Greene spent the past week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ned Allen, on Chapel street.

Miss Marion Fenner entertained a party of friends at a May Basket party last Tuesday night. During the evening a new song was introduced by the hostess, the name of which was "See the Cowboy under the fence." The music was written by John McGraw.

A car on the Newport and Fall River line of the Newport County Electric Company jumped the track at Tiverton late Wednesday night and Motorman James J. Murphy of this city was considerably shaken up and bruised, but escaped more serious injury. The car was the last one out of Fall River for Newport that night and carried about a dozen passengers who were considerably shaken up, but otherwise uninjured. It was a one-man car under the charge of Motorman Murphy.

\$25.00 Reward

For information leading to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who cut down and carried away from building, Hight View, 21-2 in, Galvanized Iron Conductor Pipe and Elbows.

Black Island, R. I.

GETTING BACK WHERE THEY BELONG

The U. S. Employment service reports some relief in the housing shortage, owing to the exodus of unemployed people from the towns where they had crowded in.

In some states there have been as many as 20,000 to 30,000 farm houses vacant. Meanwhile in some cities in those states there would be a great demand for tenements, and people would be badly crowded. If some of the congested workers in the big cities would get out and occupy the empty farm houses and cultivate land, some of the housing shortage would be relieved.

Many people make a mistake when they move around from one place to another in response to an offer of higher pay. If they are getting into an industry where there is a permanent chance for advancement, they are justified. But shifting around for a mere temporary boom almost never pays. There are removal bills to settle, and the worker is apt to drift back where he came from.

HAVE A DUTY TO PERFORM

Why Country's Business Men Should Be Interested in the Education of Children.

The national committee for chamber of commerce co-operation with the public schools has just issued a report containing the results of its investigation concerning the kindergarten situation throughout the country.

This is the first time that chambers of commerce have taken so active an interest in the question of early education, and is a forward step enthusiastically greeted by friends of the kindergarten who have in the past deplored the fact that more of our farighted business men have not recognized the close relationship existing between early education and national prosperity.

The following is quoted from the above-mentioned report:

"The advantages that come from play both in terms of normal physical growth and development, and from the social training which can be secured nowhere else to so great advantage, should be guaranteed to all American boys and girls."

"Superintendents of schools and chambers of commerce throughout the country need to bring to the attention of the public the needs of the schools and to help them to understand that money spent on education is in fact an investment in the economic and social well-being of our country."

To spend \$350,000 a day on our criminal classes and neglect to check crime at its source is a shortsighted policy unworthy of a nation of our intelligence.—Chicago Post.

Hoy Rudder Prevents Skidding.

To prevent, as much as possible, the dangerous skidding of the rear wheel of a motorcycle while rounding curves at high speed, a Carolina rider has fitted his mount with a light vertical rudder on the order of those used on airplanes. Light cables, says Popular Mechanics, connect the rudder to the motorcycle steering fork in such a way that turning the front wheel to the left swings the rudder to the right and vice versa. Upon first consideration it would appear that increased wind resistance would have a retarding effect. However, the inventor claims that this is more than offset by the fact that the prevention of the skid improves the effective force of the rear wheel.

How Denver Flights Bandits.

As a result of the use of automobiles by robbers, the city of Denver has designed a special car to be used to chase these robbers. The car has no windshield, so that officers may fire straight ahead, and has seats arranged in tiers to allow those behind to shoot over the driver's head. The wheels are protected by armor-plate fenders, reaching well toward the axle, so that the bandit chaser may run against a feeling car and force it into the ditch. The radiator is guarded with steel plates, and the car has a steel run, capable of knocking down a board fence or breaking through a barbed-wire fence. If the bandits take to the open prairies to the east.

Go to Class by Underground Tunnels.

An underground tunnel system that has all the fascination of the catacombs, although it serves the less dramatic function of conveying heating pipes, is one of the chief attractions at Wellesley college.

It has just been completed and undergraduates are being permitted to ramble around under the 300-acre campus.

The tunnels are six feet high and wide enough for comfortable walking. Girls have found that no matter how cold the weather, it is a good plan to abandon coats when taking this long adventure. The temperature from the heating pipes is about that of a Turkish bath.

The Sick Miner.

Judge Elbert H. Gary, on his return from Europe, discussed the English coal strike at a luncheon.

"The men demanded an unconditional two-shilling increase," he said, "but the government couldn't very well grant them that, because each former increase had been followed by a decrease of output. So many miners you see found that they could make enough in three or four days to keep them all the week."

"So many miners, in fact, were like the sick miner. As the sick miner, pale and drawn, lay in his bed the doctor entered."

"The doctor examined him and then said: 'I prescribe complete rest. You tired yourself out in the last strike.'"

ON HONOR'S FIELD

How South American Duellists Settle Difficulties.

Visitor From the United States Perceives Something Humorous in the "Desperate" Encounters.

As I was smoking on the throne of the lions at the ancient fortress of Seculuanan, I beheld a party of two dozen distinguished-looking gentlemen in high hats approaching with a pair of weapons that resembled the cavalry sabers of Napoleon's time. It seems that Senor Escalante, editor of El Comercio, and Senor Castro, editor of El Nacional, both of Cuzco, were about to settle an editorial quarrel upon the field of honor, Harry L. Foster writes in Leslie's.

I had already noted that newspaper men in Latin America invariably carried knives. I had at first supposed that they did it for the sake of dignity, but after reading the editorials I decided it must be for self-defense. Every Latin American city, no matter how small, has half a dozen sheets published, not as commercial ventures, but as organs for the saying of mean things about each other.

Escalante and Castro had grown so heated in a debate over a recent political campaign that only blood could alone for the insults. From the duel it appeared that both of them had read Mark Twain. They were still insulting each other as they met sword in hand, but both were shaking visibly.

"Go on, amito him," shouted Escalante's sponsors, as neither of them made a move to start hostilities.

This encouraged Escalante, made a wild swipe with his weapon, clipping off a piece of Castro's ear.

Immediately swords were dropped, the combatants embraced each other and the seconds led them back to town, where champagne was ordered.

Duelling is by no means limited to petty editors. During the last presidential campaign in Chile, according to a well-authenticated insular story, Don Arturo Alessandri, then the candidate of the Liberty party, after a slight altercation with Don Guillermo Rivera, another politician, challenged him to a duel to take place near the famous monument of the Christ of the Andes in the Cordillera.

Disguised with false whiskers, according to the story, Alessandri and his seconds sneaked out of the capital, closely shadowed by the police. The meeting was to take place at 8 p. m. At 8:20 Senor Rivera not having made appearance, Alessandri started back toward town. On the way he encountered Rivera, but on another road just across the ravine.

"Why didn't you come out to fight?" demanded Alessandri, shouting across the ravine.

"How could I?" demanded Senor Rivera. "Your agents bought up all the mules so that I couldn't get there."

All Electric Paper Mill.

A large paper mill at Yargo, Sweden, was recently rebuilt upon the most modern lines. Formerly 20,000 tons of coal were consumed annually and the problem of maintaining this supply was a very serious one, but at the present time there is no coal whatever consumed at the plant. The boiler house contains seven "electric" boilers, each of 3,000 horsepower, and the current enters the boilers at a pressure of 10,000 volts without having to be stepped down. Each of the boilers is provided with three electrodes, and the coupling arrangements are such that steam generation can be regulated within 5 per cent. It is stated that full steam pressure can be raised in from five to ten minutes after switching on the current, and considerable economy in attendance is obtained as compared with coal firing.

Canadian Fisheries Important.

The Canadian fisheries produce about \$50,000,000 a year, and the industry gives employment to about 100,000 people, with about 70,000 on the sea fisheries, 10,000 on the inland fresh water fisheries and approximately 20,000 engaged in canning, drying and otherwise dealing with the fish, according to a statement made by Prof. E. L. Prince, Dominion commissioner of fisheries. He further stated that there were some 600 varieties of Canadian edible fish, of which only about 150 were known, while hardly more than twenty were really important factors on the market.

Motor Ambulance for Sheep.

A motor ambulance especially designed for the care of sheep, and containing ten pens, five on each side, is an unusual but highly valuable adjunct to an enormous sheep ranch in Alberta, Canada. During the past season some 7,000 lambs were born on the ranch, and the busy ambulance was the means of saving the lives of hundreds of them.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

Get It!

Warden—What shall we do with the chap we have just imprisoned, who has been a second-story worker?

Assistant—Why not put him in as re-write editor of the prison paper?

Kenesaw Mountain Is In Georgia.

Kenesaw mountain is in Cobb county, Ga., 25 miles northwest of Atlanta. It was the scene of fighting between the federals under Sherman and the Confederates under Johnston in June, 1864.

Do the Himalayas Creep?

Geologic studies in the Himalayas and the Tibetan mountains seem to show an apparent creeping of these mountain ranges, slidewise toward the south. Surveys may eventually disclose the real facts.

RIVER PACKET DAYS RECALLED

Attempt to Revive Mississippi Traffic Brings Stories of "Good Old Times."

VOYAGE PLEASANT AFFAIR

There Was Great Rivalry Between Boat Owners and Crews and Many Exciting Races Were Fought Off—Robert E. Lee Famous.

New Orleans.—Memories of old days on the Mississippi when stately packets plied in the passenger traffic are revived by the resumption of traffic between Pittsburgh, Pa., and this city by way of the Ohio.

Barges have carried freight traffic on the great river for many years since the packets were driven out by railroad competition. In the days of Mark Twain the Mississippi packets were celebrated for their "cats," their famous races, their pilots and even for their poker games.

It used to be no uncommon sight to see from 15 to 20 passenger vessels, from the palatial packet to the weather-beaten tramp, leave the New Orleans landing daily for up-river points.

Voyages Were Pleasant.

A river voyage, in the olden days was a pleasurable affair if the boilers did not blow up or the vessel hit one of the shifting sandbars, mudlumps or hidden snags. A comfortable berth, watermelon parties, well-stocked bars, stud and draw poker games for the patrons of that form of amusement, and last but not least, the antics of the negro minstrelsy, all combined to make things pleasant for the traveler. Surprising was usually the sailing day for up-river packets from this port. There was great rivalry between boat owners and crews, and usually from one to a dozen boat races were pulled off as the vessels chugged up the river. It was then that boilers blew up with marked frequency.

The most famous of these races was run by the Natchez and the Robert E. Lee, two of the largest of the river packets. So keen was the rivalry that early in the seventies it was planned to have them race from New Orleans to St. Louis. No passengers or freight were carried and for weeks the coming race was the chief topic of conversation along the river.

The Robert E. Lee was in command of Captain Cannon, while Captain Leathers was master of the Natchez. No tops were made except for fuel. The trip to St. Louis was made in just a few hours over three days, an unheard-of record then, with the Robert E. Lee the winner by a small margin.

Promoters Are Curious.

Promoters now are figuring whether human nature has changed from the olden days, whether a person will be content to idle the time away on long trips, which he could make in a fraction of the time by rail; whether they "have time" to take quiet pleasure. Freight rates, interstate commerce commission hearings, uniform bills of lading, and other prosaic commercial matters figure in the traffic side of the question. The passenger business is regarded as a gamble.

BRIDE IN DANCE OF DEATH

Young Lady Entertains Friends as Poison She Had Taken Ends Her Life.

Kalamazoo, Mich.—While the poison she had swallowed slowly drove life from her body, Mrs. Vera Fraser, eighteen, a bride of a few weeks, performed a veritable dance of death in the midst of a party of guests.

She walked over to the phonograph and started playing, "Till We Meet Again," explaining it was the piece played at the dance at which she met her husband.

Her friends were ignorant of the tragedy linking place when she began dancing, but before the last strains died away they saw her fall in a cramped heap.

Death sealed her lips before she could explain her motive.

MANY GERMANS QUIT BATHING

Find Hot Water a Luxury Because of the Shortage in Supply of Coal.

Berlin.—The hot bath has become such a luxury in Germany, owing to the shortage of coal and the manner in which the government regulates the distribution of fuel, that many persons have ceased bathing. Others have gathered courage for an icy sponge dolly, but this is not popular, for the houses are generally cold, and exposure in cold rooms after a chilly tub proves the way for colds and pneumonia.

Ordinarily a family can afford hot water once every two weeks. Public baths, where once a plunge or a tub was available for a few pennies, have been forced to close or raise prices beyond the reach of workmen and salaried workers.

Broke In on the Blessing.

Weston, W. Va.—Prohibition officers interrupted Dave Able as he was saying grace over his noonday meal and arrested him on a charge of operating a moonshine still.

Bad Housing and Tuberculosis.

Because of lack of housing in New York City, Commissioner of Health, Charles S. Dinkelspiel, fears an increase in the tuberculosis mortality rate. He says sanitary conditions create an excellent field for the spread of the disease and are sure to result in a substantial decrease.

BEWILDERING TO THE MIND

Everyday Measurements of Science That Are Almost Beyond Comprehension of the Layman.

One great difficulty in the study of astronomy is to comprehend the immensity of the distances and sizes involved. For instance, we can form no conception of the size or distance of the sun.

Suppose there was a spherical shell of the diameter of the sun. Suppose a great globe should drop into this shell, every second, night and day, a ball the size of the earth. How long would it take to fill the shell? Would it take an hour, a day, or a week? In fact, it would take two weeks, and when full the shell would contain more than 1,000,000 earths.

The distance to the sun is 93,000,000 miles. How long would it take a cannon ball to reach the sun, if shot from the earth, and continued on its course at a uniform velocity? In order not to underestimate the distance some might say a year. In fact it would take 1,600,000 earths.

Astronomically speaking, the above distance is very short. The sun is our nearest star. Strain the imagination by trying to comprehend the velocity of light which would pass seven times around the earth in one second of time. Now imagine the brain trying to think of stars so remote from us that a million years are required for their light to cross the enormous abyss that separates them from us. Think of it! When that ray of light, which now enters the eye, started on its course, perhaps there was no life on this earth.—John Candee Dean in the Indianapolis News.

REFUSED HAND OF SULTAN

Offer of Marriage by Ruler of Sulu Was Turned Down by Alice Roosevelt.

The Moro is not all bad. He has his good points. There has never been a case where a Moro has murdered an American woman, and there are many American women in Moroland. This absence, however, is not due to Moro civility, but to the fact that in the Moro thought women have no souls.

Not that the believed soullessness of the sex keeps the Moro from being a ladies' man. In fact, he is inclined to be very gallant. The famous visit of the Taft party, accompanied by the then Miss Alice Roosevelt, some years ago (and long to be remembered in the Philippines), was attended by a characteristic exhibition of Moro gallantry. When this party visited Jolo, no trip to the islands would be complete without visiting this picturesque island—his royal highness, the sultan of Sulu, immediately offered his hand in marriage to the daughter of the President. He addressed her as the American princess, and the name of Princess Alice still clings to her in the Philippines. The fact that his highness already had a couple of dozen wives scattered around the town was no deterrent in case of a Mohammedan monarch.

Encouraging the Hen.

The modern method of increasing the quantity of eggs that may be obtained from hens is turning on electric lights in their pens in the middle of the night, thereby awakening them, to the end that they eat an extra meal and thus approach closer than ever before the ideal of laying an egg a day, week after week. One cannot but think that this lengthening of the working day for hens is a device of the same genius who discovered that there was no need of rising at dawn to feed the poultry. He simply waited until after the hayward, denizens had gone to roost, and then scattered their morning meal. The hens found their breakfast waiting for them in the morning, while the ingenious one arose and went about the affairs of the day only when he felt so inclined. No chicken farmer called him to work.

"Automobile" Street Car.

Mechanical arrangement similar to many respects to that of an automobile is the distinguishing feature of a new form of gasoline-driven interurban car described in Popular Mechanics Magazine. Though the body, seating 35 passengers, is like that of a standard modern street car, there is a long hood extending in front, in which the 50-horsepower engine is mounted. An anti-type gear shift is provided, and a shaft transmits the power to the rear wheels. Air-brakes, electric lights, and a hot water heating plant are other details of the equipment. The car makes a round trip of 40 miles in a little more than two and one-half hours, consuming about five and one-half gallons of gasoline, or one gallon to seven miles.

True Humor.

In the end we find that the test of true humor is the reaction it makes to the depression, sorrow and sadness of life and its power to give brightness and courage in the midst of disaster. The joke is worth while that makes life more possible and sorrow a little less impossible—that brings a smile amid tears, as sunshine in the heart of clouds is seen cutting its way through the darkness. Yet, despite England's training in trouble, what is there finer than the delicate humor of Oliver Wendell Holmes?—Exchange.

Perilous "Sport."

What is the world's most dangerous sport? Mountain climbing takes many victims, but descending into the craters of volcanoes beats it. The present activity of Vesuvius calls attention to it. The descent must be made in fireproof clothes and gas mask. The air is full of stifling fumes and there is always the sporting chance that the volcano may start erupting. The floor of an active volcano is usually semi-liquid. Parts are solid enough to stand upon, others are liquid rock.

TEACH KIDS HOW TO SWIM, PLAY

4,000 Centers Keep Boys Out of Mischievous and Help Them to "Keep Fit."

WONDERFUL RESULTS SEEN

Summer Activities on Playgrounds Eliminate Swearing, Cheating and Stealing Among Children—Fair Play Prevails.

New York.—More than 4,000 playgrounds and recreational centers in the United States are helping to keep boys out of mischief, teaching girls swimming and other athletics and showing adults how to benefit themselves physically and mentally by play.

The effect they have in keeping boys out of trouble with the police is emphasized in reports which have come to the Playground and Recreation Association from all over the country as one of the most important results of the establishment of playgrounds in cities. These facts are given in the year book of the association just made public.

The chief of police of San Francisco believes the establishment of neighborhood recreation centers is a constructive measure toward suppressing the crime wave. He asked the community service to extend its recreation work because he believed that the wrong use of leisure time had much to do with the increase in crime.

Cure for "Bad" Boys.

Granville Lee, supervisor of the Portland (Me.) recreation commission, says that bad boys behave themselves better during the playground season, and also that there are fewer street accidents to children because of playgrounds.

The playground directors of Bay City, Mich., have discovered that summer activities on the playgrounds have practically eliminated all swearing, cheating and stealing among the children. They note with satisfaction that the spirit of fair play has helped to put the playground bully where he belongs and out of an appreciable falling off of delinquents.

Cases are reported where mothers have been amazed to note that their children did not catch cold, although they played in the snow; that the youngsters have gained in weight and appetite. In one case a father forbade his daughter to play because it made her get too much.

One thousand children were taught to swim in one week at Tacoma, Wash., and it is estimated that 500, the majority of them girls, have learned to swim at Seattle.

Parent in Snowstorm.

Pageants, plays, and community singing have been fostered throughout the country in the last year, with good results. One pageant was given at Kalamazoo, Mich., in a snowstorm, but it was attended by several thousands, and the scenes were much enhanced by the snowy setting.

Community singing in factories has been helpful in establishing friendships among the employees, and between them and their employers, and in lessening the popularity of "cran shooting."

Many different organizations are promoting this work, with the result that a 42 per cent gain is reported for last year.

OFFERS HER BABY FOR \$500

Oklahoma City Woman Disappears After Her "Ad" Is Rejected in Newspaper Office.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Efforts to find the woman who entered the office of a daily newspaper here and asked the boy at a telephone switchboard if she could insert an advertisement to sell her sixteen-month-old child for \$500 have been unavailing, reporters and police officers said.

The boy refused the advertisement, he said, fearing that it would be against the policy of the paper to accept it.

Her advertisement application, which he saved, read:

"Wanted: To sell a 16-month-old baby in good health; mother unable to support baby and needing money; \$500."

"He's the finest baby in the world, but I can't afford to keep him," the boy says the woman told him.

EGG REACHES RIPE AGE OF 61

Perfectly Respectable, Too, Because It's Hand Decorated and Hard Boiled.

Cleveland, O.—An egg's age is usually carefully concealed. Many of ancient vintage emerge from cold storage and misnomers as freshly laid hen fruit, but, as a general thing their advancing years are no more to be boasted of than those of a woman.

Not so with an egg in the possession of Fred R. Gerst, 234 Evelyn avenue, Lakewood. It's sixty-one years old and perfectly respectable.

It's a hand-decorated Easter egg with the date "April 8, 1860," inscribed in white on a reddish-brown background. It is hard boiled and is kept by Mr. Gerst carefully wrapped in cotton to protect it from breakage.

Too Late.

"Ah!" exclaimed the fallen baseball star as he wiped away a tear. "If I had only thought about that song the young people were singing when I was a bush league player!"

"What was it?" asked a sympathetic friend.

"Take Back Your Gold!"—Birmingham Age-Herald.

WOLFE JOURNALS IN MUSEUM

Montreal Institution Has Complete Collection of Documents Bearing on Life of Great Soldier.

Montreal is in possession of one of the most complete collections in existence of original journals, letters, portraits and effects of Gen. James Wolfe. It was brought together by David Ross McCord, and will be part of the new McCord National museum at McGill university. The letters from the pen of Wolfe begin with a boyhood epistle, dated January 24, 1741, and addressed to his tutor, W. Weston. It shows the serious trend of the boy's thoughts even at that time, and a tendency to meditation and philosophizing. A second letter, written the following December to the same tutor and friend, reveals the other side of Wolfe's character, the appeal of action, for in it he exults over the prospects of a soldier's life, and refers to his having been made an ensign in a line regiment.

An original journal kept by Wolfe from the days of his entering the army up to a few days before the battle of the Plains of Abraham reveals much of the development of his character with the passing years. A second journal of great value is the record of operations before Quebec, written in his own hand. This document was lost for 150 years, was finally traced to St. Louis, from there to the Riviera, where the trail disappeared. Finally it turned up in London in 1914, when it was acquired by Mr. McCord.

Old Sundial as Town Clock.

A sundial on an old wooden building at Union St. N. H., has marked the passing of the sun for more than a century without once being wound up. It was the "town clock" in Colonial days, before Washington led Americans to independence. And it keeps time as well now as it did then. As the sun shines on this side of the building only from a little before 8 in the morning until shortly after 2 in the afternoon, that portion of the day is marked.

The hour figures are iron, placed accurately in position. The center is a long iron rod, the shadow of which marks the time.

Big Men in Small Store.

At Boys' Hill, near Oxford, England, there is a little notion store, which looks a little different from the usual country store, but the residents of the vicinity patronize it liberally. Most of the residents are literary persons and one is likely to encounter in the store any one of a number of prominent English writers. It is said no many questions, the poet laureate of England has been seen behind the counter waiting on customers, and others visiting the place frequently are Mr. Mansfield, Mr. Galsworthy and Sir Gilbert Murray.

Useful Yarn.

"Historians say there isn't a word of truth in that story about Horatius at the bridge," says a senator. "It isn't true," said Senator Shortworth, "but it's a good story and I intend to stick to it. I've been using Horatius in my speeches for the last 40 years and it would be rank ingratitude if I abandoned him now."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Pompey's Pillar?

The famous column stands in the neighborhood of Alexandria, on an eminence about 1,500 feet south of the walls. It is supposed to have been built to commemorate the conquest of Alexandria by Diocletian in 298 A. D.

Mankind's Hope Is the Future.

We live in the future. Even the happiness of the present is made up mostly of that delightful discontent which the hope of better things inspires.—J. G. Holland.

A Business Man.

"He was a wonderful man for business, my boy—he even trained his little girl to put her pennies in the gas meter, and she thought it was her money box."

Names Derived From Cities.

A milliner went originally one from Milan—a milliner; just as a "cardsharper" or "sharpshooter" was a worker of leather from Cordova.

Use of Metric System Spreading.

The metric system has been officially adopted by 23 countries and is used by a greater or less extent in 200.

CUTICURA HEALS BABY'S ECZEMA

In Pimples Over Face, Skin Sore and Red, Scaled Over.

"My baby had eczema very badly on her face and it made her very uncomfortable. It took the form of pimples nearly all over her face, and the skin was sore and red. She tried to scratch which caused a discharge of a watery substance. This spread and then would scale over causing discomfort. She was very restless, and kept us awake. Then I tried Cuticura Soap and Ointment which entirely healed her." (Signed) Mrs. Frank S. Fowler, R. 5, So. Willow St., Manchester, N. H.

Cuticura keeps skin clear, scalp clean, hands soft. Once clear keep your skin clear by using Cuticura Soap and Ointment for every-day toilet purposes and Cuticura Talcum to powder and perfume. Bathe with Cuticura Soap in hot water. Before bathing, touch pimples and itching, if any, with Cuticura Ointment, dry and dust lightly with Cuticura Talcum, a powder of fascinating fragrance.

Sample Book Free by Mail. Address post-card: Cuticura, Dept. M. L. 100, P. O. Box 100, Lowell, Mass. Cuticura Soap—Talcum—without mug.

The Savings Bank of Newport

Newport, R. I.

DEPOSITS		
April 15, 1920	April 15, 1921	Increase
\$11,281,188.28	\$11,758,753.98	\$477,565.70

Change your 2nd 1921 Liberty Loan Temporary Bonds for Permanent Bonds on or before May 15, 1921.

SAFETY FIRST AND FOREMOST

Safety should always be first and foremost in making an investment. In depositing your funds with The Industrial Trust Company you receive a fair yield and are sure of safety. Your account is invited.

4 Per Cent. Interest paid on Participation Accounts

THE INDUSTRIAL TRUST COMPANY

(OFFICE WITH NEWPORT TRUST COMPANY)

Money deposited on or before the 15th of any month draws interest from the 1st of that month.

EVERY ARTICLE SOLD IS MADE ON THE PREMISES

SIMON KOSCHNY'S SONS

Manufacturing Confectioners

232 Thames Street Branch, 16 Broadway

NEWPORT, R. I.

CHOCOLATES A SPECIALTY MARZIPAN CONFECTION

All Chocolate Goods are made of Walter Baker Chocolate Covering

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CAKES A SPECIALTY

INDIVIDUAL ICES AND SHERBETS

CHOICE CANDIES MADE DAILY

TELEPHONE CONNECTION

HUMAN FACE AS A BEACON

Radiometer Able to Record "Shine" Thrown Off at a Distance of Several Miles.

Novelists that speak of a "face lighting up" put down an actual truth that few of them are aware of or intend. One of the most delicate instruments in the world, a radiometer, records the "shine" of a human face, and can do it at a distance of several miles. So delicate is the instrument that it can detect and record the glimmer of a candle half a mile away, and if there were no atmospheric obstruction it could detect the same candle 10 miles away. The instrument consists of two thin glass disks, one polished and one blackened, suspended by a quartz thread in a vacuum. Waves of radiant energy, striking this instrument disturb its balance, because the bright disk reflects them, while the black one absorbs them.

While the human face to the normal eye gives out no waves of radiant energy, the fact remains that a constant flow of energy is being thrown off, and these waves travel an unknown distance. Although the radiometer is a wonderful and delicate instrument, there is a thermal couple ten times as sensitive as the radiometer and it can detect the heat of a candle 60 miles distant.

Italy to the Rescue.

Visiting a school is a doubtful pleasure. But the woman had promised to call for a friend who is known as a "rooky" teacher. She waited until almost closing time before entering the school, a red brick, lumpy sort of building, not specially attractive. It looked as if she had come too soon. All eyes soon focused on her instead of on the busy little teacher. The word "trio" was being explained to the children and volunteers were asked to stand and use the word in a sentence. And no one need expect to go home until the word was fully explained.

Little R. T. coaxed, "Come now, tell me just one little story 'trio' in it."

Timidly raised his face. Then—

"The end of the world is produced by those who don't produce anything."—Buffalo News.

Restoring Luster of Pearls.

Although there is no method known that will positively guarantee the restoration of the luster of a pearl which has become dull through careless handling, the Ceylonese are said to have a novel way of trying to restore it. They simply feed dull pearls to chickens. After the pearls remain in the chickens' crops a few hours, the fowls are killed and the pearls removed. The light friction to which they have been subjected in the crops of the chickens is supposed to restore their luster, at least to some extent.

"Elephant's Ear."

The "elephant's ear" is a Hawaiian or Polynesian plant with very large, bright green leaves, used to give subropical effect in bedding. The rootstock is planted in good, moist soil out of doors, or started in a hothouse or greenhouse and transplanted. In the fall it is stored where dampness and frost cannot reach it. In the Pacific Islands the rootstock is used for food extensively, the poi of Hawaii being made from it. The plant is called "Elephant's Ear."

Surgery.

Mrs. Style—I understand you are going to present your husband with a wig for his birthday.

Mrs. Styles—Well, don't you think it perfectly proper for a wife to try and cover up her husband's defects?

Bees Cut Bark of Trees.

Some species of bees in South America cut the bark of the rubber trees in order to cause a flow of the sap. The gum is employed by the bees as a ready-made wax for their nests.

Select Path and Follow It.

Make your own life. Don't live anyone else's. Take your chances. Don't be afraid of what's back of you or what's before you. Just live the best you know how, and live it strong.

Temperamental.

Six-year-old Bessie, returning from church and eager to tell the news, said, "Oh, mother, we have a new terror in the choir."—Boston Transcript.

Exclusive Business.

Most of the trouble is produced by those who don't produce anything.—Buffalo News.

A Hornets' Nest

By MARTHA M. WILLIAMS

"You surely are a goose—a green goose at that!" Mrs. Barney said to her niece, Susanah. Susanah giggled wickedly and went on with the matter in hand—that of putting her hair in papers all over her head. Agh! blind hair, silk-blue, abundant, it had been cut short the night before while she was staying with Mary Peters.

Hence Aunt Barney's indignation after the strictest cross-examination had not shown her a reason for the change. "I just wanted to see myself—half grown again, you know," was all that Susanah had said audibly. Her eyes, however, twinkling like mad, held quite another story.

"Ha! Your head looks exactly like a nigger's all wrapped for the week!" Mrs. Barney snuffed as Susanah swathed the biggest silk bun-dama Grandfather Mohn had left her, hid, deftly, into a perfect turban. Again the girl giggled—but this time with a howl, and murmured: "Oh, you think so," as she ran away upstairs. A little later she called from the front steps:

"Miss Daisy, I'm going visiting for—maybe a week. Don't you worry—it's a missionary effort." Then she ran down to where the Peters dixer waited, carrying a pump handle and singing "Roll Jordan!"

That afternoon Mrs. Christie Dent explained tearfully to Em-Smith, the maid she had just hired: "Don't you mind anything I may say. I'm a—all ragged out. You heard about the robbery? No! I declare! Where do you come from? Down beyond? I thought everybody knew. Burglars took all my jewels right before last—and my husband is so cruel—instead of offering a reward worth while and getting back my pearls and diamonds without any fuss, he would have in detective—that's how I need you—they took away my good Felice—said it was inside work—when I'm certain she knows no more about the—the loss than I myself do."

"Aunt, dat des too bad!" Em-Smith murmured, casting up her eyes, and shaking her head. It was a very well turbaned head with rousing "haps" breaking up the turban lines. Mighty



"Here, Let Me Show You"

tried in blue cotton frock, folded kerchief, and low-heeled shoes, with a walnut-brown complexion and horn-rimmed spectacles, she seemed to the distraught employer a special providence. "I sholly am sorry for you, Ma'am," she went on. "I got two strings o' coral Old Miss give Mammy when I was a baby, and a jet necklace from the ten-cent store—I wear 'em Sundays, turn about—so I know how you must feel. Did you keep your things twent' two mattresses, or jes' under your head?"

Mrs. Dent smiled hysterically—such naïveté was refreshing. "I have a jewel-box," she explained—and a wall safe to keep it in. "Here, let me show you," touching the frame of a mirror close to her seat. "See! It opens with a spring—no thought nobody knew of it but Mr. Dent and myself. We—we must have been spied on—for the thieves took everything but my baby plas. They left the box open on my dressing table—my husband found it there when he came to wake me—he had been away—and I slept till all hours—so soundly I must have been drugged."

"You right sho' dat Felis woman didn't know?" Em-Smith interrupted, nodding toward the mirror.

"Perfectly sure," Mrs. Dent answered eagerly. "Besides—she wasn't here—I let her spend the evening with a friend in the village—she never disturbs me until I ring for her."

"Well, sah, all dat beats de Dutch, as Ole Grinny oster say," Em-Smith ejaculated. "You must a-been mighty 'feared, stayin' all night by yourself in this big house."

right and proper." "Well, Ma'am—I like the place—but I can't stay on with you, less'n you become steep out—I got a friend lives jes' a little piece off," Em-Smith said after a moment's hesitation. "She's a fine woman—she's got so much fine wealthy plunder—my cracker is the most I've got—so I don't mean ter get any square on hill."

Mrs. Dent objected violently—but, spirit and nerve-wracked, gave in at last. Two hours later she was glad—Em-Smith almost magically had brought order out of chaos—had listened to her personal needs in the most soothing fashion, without debt. Then she had coaxed: "You better sleep—a long, nice nap," and vanished after tucking fluffs of elderdown about the ironical figure on the couch by the window.

A butler, several shades lighter than herself, bade her tidy up the guest chambers, still in wild confusion. At the door he volunteered: "Ef them lectives had asked me I could a-told 'em sompin'."

"What sompin'?" Em-Smith asked. He shrugged his head solemnly. "It's a cut short that job," he said oracularly. "So I'd a-got no thanks from nobody—madame hates her stepson like pizen—but she'd hate worse ter see him in stripes—and the Master! Lordy, he'd a-kilt me of I hadn't run."

"So you think that boy—?" Em-Smith began looking away. "I know—he was down in town the day before—never come for nothing but money—and his papa was gone—Madame wouldn't talk to him even over the phone."

"Better run along—I got no time fer talk," Em-Smith said brusquely, setting to work like a whirlwind. But to spite of speed she took note of small things and great. And when she left the house around 11 o'clock she was smiling over things well done.

"Go straight to Dad, Curtis—you owe it to the name," she said a little later to a tall fellow who waited for her at the side gate. "Tell him his wife is only foolish, not wicked—yet." She let Lowrie (aka her jewels to make him pay a reward that would cover her bridge debts to him and his sister—and leave something over for debts of his own. No—this isn't just a hunch. His bed has been late on, but not slept in—you can tell by the different feel of the linen. Then I found up the chimney throat a roll of burnt paper—with the inside one half legible—a note signed with her name. There was a long-distance call while she slept—I wouldn't let the butler wake her—answered it myself. It wasn't Lowrie's valet instead. My nigger talk so reassured him he gave a message—it was Good news! Felice returns tomorrow, in triumph."

"Not if I can help it—she must have known," Curtis Dent interrupted. "Of course—but you'll be foolish to interrupt—don't you see, she is coming to reclaim the treasure—it's hidden somewhere about—they never give it take it away. Let her come—call off the detectives—I'm to stay on a week maybe—Madame likes my touch. And so I'll have a chance to be in at the death."

"You shan't—I can't stand it," Curtis broke in, slipping his arms around her.

"You'll have to—goosey," she whispered back. "Unless we can turn some to proof actual they will end by putting the robbery on you."

"That is why I'm—" Curtis began, holding her tighter. Trembling a little, she freed herself and ran from him, happy and miserable in the same breath.

Three nights later she waited patiently outside the back gate until moondown and chicken crow marked the small hours. Curtis kept her company—low-crouched they saw Felice slip out, run down the patch, dart into the woods, reappear clasping to her a huge hornets' nest. She whistled shrill but low, an auto answered her, and she began running to the highway; but Curtis and Em-Smith were at her heels. A headlight flashed intermittently. Lowrie himself was in wait. Before the woman reached him Curtis caught her fast. Em-Smith snatched away the hornets' nest, and down upon the earth tumbled diamonds, pearls and rubies.

Prisoners Who Receive Alms.

Whatever may be the fate of political prisoners in Portugal, ordinary offenders have a pretty easy time of it. The windows of the lowest tiers of prison cells are often quite close to the ground, and they are frequently situated near some public highway. Prisoners are permitted to ask alms of passers by. Where the windows of the cells are high above the ground the occupants let down bags or small tins by means of long pieces of string or cord, and there is one prison to Oporto, close to a church, where such a receptacle is continually dangling before the eyes of folks going to and from the church.

Oil of Apples.

Chemists have newly succeeded in extracting from apple purgives, by means of ether, an essential oil, yellowish, and of a somewhat gummy consistency, which possesses in high degree the characteristic and delicious odor of fresh apples. Crabapple parings yield more of this oil than those of ordinary apples. It is likely to be turned to useful account for flavoring purposes and conceivably for perfumes.

Blame the Dentist.

The gums more frequently lose their strength and become feeble from lack of care, but sometimes a poor dentist does much to bring about Elger's disease. Ill-fitting crowns and bridges are a great menace to the gums and often result in the formation of pus, as do stumps of teeth and half-decayed roots which are attempted to be saved by crowning or are permitted to remain in the mouth.

FASCINATION IN AIR FLIGHT

Various Reasons Advanced Why People Will Pay High Price for Short Trip Through Space

Why do people fly? "Well, you see, a trip in the air is so much an 18-hour trip for a 20-minute flight! If so, what is your motive?"

Interviewing a half dozen commercial aviators along Midway's water front on this subject brought the following facts to light:

About 60 per cent of all passengers carried on the short 20-minute sight-seeing flights are women.

According to aviators the types to whom scrying the clouds appeals are:

The wealthy woman—the business man. He wants to see what flying is like. He sees the future of commercial aviation. The short flight offers also a novel method of entertaining friends.

The "sport." He flies for the excitement of the thing. He usually insists on short flying. Then, too, an occasional flight provides a way of demonstrating to his friends his sporting skill.

The average man. He finds in the short flight at \$15 for himself or \$25 for himself and a companion a method of realizing the thrill and pleasure of the air. He is presented with an opportunity of realizing an overwhelming desire at a minimum expense.

The large percentage of women passengers is considered something of a ship at those revolting in the thought that women were too timid to fly. According to pilots, in most cases women accept an offer of an aerial spin on the direct dare of their masculine companion. —Miami (Fla.) Herald.

TRAINING WAIFS OF CAIRO

Government of Egyptian City Has Instituted School Where Stray Boys Will Be Educated

It looks as if the problem of the waifs and strays of Cairo was going to receive at last serious attention. After much insistence on the part of some public-spirited officials a special school for boys of this class has been opened in the environs of Cairo, where they will be looked after and trained by the government without their having committed some crime to admit them into the reformatory, previously the only institution of the kind.

Nothing so far has been done for the girl children, though another home is promised for this purpose. It is therefore satisfactory to hear of the formation of an organization called the "Brotherhood Federation," ostensibly nonsectarian and international, with the object of looking after and improving the lot of the child waifs generally.

A meeting recently held in support of this movement was given much prominence in the local English papers, but despite of its intimate bearing on a purely Egyptian problem none of the Arabic papers appears to have given the matter any publicity. —Christian Science Monitor.

Progressed by Slow Stages.

Thirty years ago the men of Hart-shar, a hamlet of Dorsetshire, England, were accustomed to meet at a bridge on the edge of the town, where they would read the papers and discuss events. This was all right to summer time, but in the winter it was different and they would occasionally adjourn to a sheltered spot under the bridge. From this they moved into a vacated pigsty and later annexed another pigsty. This rude building was improved by their own efforts until it was a fairly comfortable place. From this humble origin there is now a rather pretentious library, with the best papers and magazines and a stock of good books.

Wilted Everything Away.

A lawyer in Chicago was retained by a contractor to draw up his will. The task was accomplished apparently to the satisfaction of the client; the lawyer's fee was paid, and the latter supposed, of course, that the matter had been concluded. To his great surprise, therefore, he received, another call from his client the next day, who expressed his conviction that the affair had not been properly adjusted.

"Why, what's the trouble?" asked the legal light.

"Trouble enough," said the man. "I didn't sleep the whole night through for thinkin' of that will! You've fixed it so I've not left myself a chair to sit on!" —Philadelphia Ledger.

Comparisons Are Sometimes Odious.

Johnny was attending his first grade school, after graduating from kindergarten, where he greatly adored his teacher, a pretty young woman in her teens. His mother noticed his lack of enthusiasm in his new studies, and that he never mentioned his teacher.

Finally, one night when she was putting him to bed, she asked: "Johnny, don't you like your new teacher?"

"Oh, I like her well enough," he replied. "but, mother, she looks just like a potato chip."

Chinese Railways.

Of 6,800 miles of railway in China in 1918, more than 4,000 miles of main and branch lines were owned and operated by the government, these comprising 14 railways in 14 out of the 18 provinces. In addition there were 11 provincial and private railways (some owned by mining companies), aggregating 425 miles and five concession lines aggregating near 2,800 miles.

Historical Novels.

"Pop!" "Yes, my son." "What is an historical novel?" "An historical novel, my boy, is one in which an author selects some incident in history and lies about it."

IS OLD NEWSPAPER

Baltimore American's Long and Eventful History.

First Issued in 1773, the Newspaper Has Continued Without a Break Until the Present Day.

Many people find a fascination in old newspapers. They like to read that such and such a paper is the oldest in the country, or the first one published in such and such a city. And when a newspaper changes owners, says a writer in the Christian Science Monitor, it is always sure of finding interested readers for the scraps of its own history which it prints along with the announcement of the change. Thus when Frank A. Munsie's New York Herald, in announcing recently Mr. Munsey's purchase of the Baltimore American, referred to the American as "older than the government of the United States itself," and as the "second-oldest newspaper in America," many who saw the item found their thoughts turning back to the days when newspapers were far less common than they are today. But presumably none were misled into taking that statement to indicate that the American was the second newspaper established in the United States. Of course, there were many before it. The Baltimore American was first issued on August 20, 1773. Its founder was that William Goddard who was at the time editor of the Pennsylvania Chronicle of Philadelphia, and who, on the occasion of a visit to Baltimore, was urged to undertake a publication there. The Baltimore American was not specifically the paper which Goddard founded in Baltimore. His first issue there appeared under the title of the Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser, and continued under that title until another Philadelphia went to Baltimore and, purchasing the newspapers, changed its name to the Baltimore American and Commercial Intelligencer. Thus the name Baltimore American first served as the heading for the newspaper in 1775.

But William Goddard was already a newspaper man of demonstrated enterprise and ability, even before his experience with the Pennsylvania Chronicle. Apparently he had served as an editor in New York, and certainly he had had newspaper experience in Providence, R. I., where he established the Providence Gazette and Journal in 1762. Thus Goddard himself appears to have had some connection with at least three newspapers before he ever thought of the one which eventually became the Baltimore American. And journalistic history brings up a number of newspaper titles which were antecedent to his Baltimore foundation. There was the New England group, of which the Boston News-Letter first appeared on April 24, 1704, and early found rivals in the Boston Gazette, initiated December 21, 1710, and the New England Courant, appearing on August 7, 1721. The first newspaper in the middle colonies, the American Mercury of Philadelphia, began publication on December 22, 1710. The Pennsylvania Gazette, with which Benjamin Franklin's name was associated, appeared on December 24, 1728. Ahead of Goddard in Maryland, William Parks, who had been made public printer there, established the Maryland Gazette at Annapolis, on September 18, 1727. But the Baltimore American gained its temporary precedence over newspapers now in existence and claims its title as the second oldest in America, for continuing issues without break from the day when Goddard first issued the Maryland Journal in 1773.

Thrilling Slide for Life.

A slide for life was made by two workmen in New York city. A huge derrick, which was being dismounted on top of a 25-story building, crashed to the street and buried itself in the pavement, tearing a hole 30 feet wide in Seventh avenue. The two men were clinging to the top of the derrick when it started to fall. They seized a rope and slid to the roof as the machine went crashing over the building's side. The accident occurred during the noon hour when the street was crowded. Workmen in each of the 25 floors shouted warnings as the derrick fell, and men, women and children scattered in all directions. The only persons injured were four workmen who got hurt by a part of the machine, which plunged down eight floors within the structure and wedged itself among the girders.

Turning to Water Power.

French and British commissions are giving most serious attention to water power as a substitute for coal. Britain's coal, though still plentiful, is within measurable distance of exhaustion. France never has had coal enough. Both, therefore, are making every effort to develop a form of power which can not be exhausted. Extensive works are projected to utilize the waterfalls of the Jura mountains and the French side of the Pyrenees, while a British group of investigators has reported that in one district of Scotland water power can be developed sufficient to take the place of nearly 2,000,000 tons of coal per year.

Still, It Might Be Worth Trying.

If men were as perfect as their wives expect them to be, their wives would all die of ennui. —Boston Transcript.

Yield Valuable Oil.

An oil obtained from stumps of red pine trees has been found to be valuable for recovering silver from pulverized ore by the flotation process.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

SALT IMPROVES CORN HAY

Enhances Palatability and Where Crop Is Not Entirely Cured Prevents Fermentation.

The use of salt has been recommended by many successful growers in the mowing of corn hay. Although not essential, undoubtedly the hay is improved in palatability, and it may, in the case of hay not entirely cured, assist in preventing fermentation. About eight quarts of salt are used to one ton of hay.

WOMAN WHO "MADE GOOD"

Neighbors Are Not Going to See Any "For Sale" Sign Displayed at Her Farm Gate.

I remember how I hurried out of my seat at the window to take off my hat to her that day. Just a woman, driving by with the farm team hitched to an old three-spring wagon. I can see her now. Five little claps tucked around her. When was that? Well, never mind just how long. I know it was after Jim went away for the last time, over the Long Trail. Jim brought her into our neighborhood from her job (teaching school). She did not know a single thing about farming. Couldn't even plant a cow. Most of the folks said, when Jim got his car, "Well, that settles it. The farm will go to the dogs now. She never can make a go of it."

More than one of us made our plans to buy the place when the "for sale" sign hung in the tree, in the front yard. Deacon Jones offered to take a couple of the boys, so that it would be a bit easier for the widow, but no air. She just gathered them all up a little closer about her and said, with a firm look round her mouth, "Thank you, deacon, but as long as I leaves us together we'll stick to one another!" And they did. And now, well—they fought Jim's battle to the finish, and nobody has heard of the farm changing hands. That is what makes some of us feel a little bit ashamed. To be beaten by a woman—you wouldn't like it yourself.

They paid off the mortgage; they fixed up the house; they got better cows; they grew the best crops of anybody in the township. We have not seen the "for sale" sign on the tree. I don't think we will very soon, either. On the other hand, the widow and her boys have just added another eighty to their place.

There they go now! Let me get out before they are out of sight. A new car, sure, as you are born, and Jim Junior at the wheel! That's fine! I'm just proud of them, even if they have benten me all hollow. Only a woman! Think God there are women of that kind in this world of ours—lots of 'em; and they're the very salt of the earth! —Edgar L. Wincent, in Farm Life.

States Butterfly Ends Tuberculosis.

The French bacteriologist Metchnikow, in a report of his investigations which he has just presented to the Pasteur Institute, states that for some time past he has been experimenting on the larvae of butterflies and moths, and he has, he declares, discovered that they have the power to destroy all the most dangerous known bacilli. He inoculated them with diphtheria, plague, tetanus and tuberculosis, and found that however heavy the dose the bacilli did not live more than a few days in the larvae, which seemed to contain germ-destroying juices. The bacillus of Koch, for example, which lives in the body of man for years after it once gets hold, was annihilated in the body of the larvae in two or three days.

The vitality of the larvae, the scientist declares, is enormous, and he has not been able to find any bacilli which can obtain a hold on their bodies. Now he is endeavoring to isolate a serum of butterfly grubs which he hopes to cure the world of tuberculosis.

Criminals Exploit Mentally Deficient.

Psychiatrists have long recognized the tendency among mental defectives towards criminality. It appears that this tendency is now being discovered and exploited by the criminal classes themselves. At a recent meeting of the Societe Clinique de Medecine Mentale, reports the London Lancet, Dr. Marcel Briland and Bofel presented a boy, aged fourteen, who had on two occasions been used as a tool of a professional thief. It is clear that if this practice is at all widespread many mentally deficient children without criminal tendencies in the first place may very soon acquire them. These children, incapable of moral judgment, as they often are, should be specially protected by society, which in defending them will at the same time be protecting its own interests.

Simple Epitaphs.

While there is still indecision as to the ultimate epitaph for the "Unknown Warrior," it is interesting to remember that in Westminster Abbey, where he is to be laid, are at least two monumental inscriptions of model brevity and beauty.

One is, of course, the "O Rare Ben Jonson," in Poets' corner.

The other, less known, but possibly most fittingly appealing of all, is to the cloisters, to a young girl who died in the seventeenth century.

"To Jane Lister," it reads, "Dear Child." —London Chronicle.

Acquiring Muscles.

Flatbush—I see by this paper that there are 4,001 muscles in the body of a moth.

Bensonhurst—Well, say, I guess I'll give up eating meat as a muscle builder and go home and eat a few of my wife's furs.

Going Some.

Bacon—I see a man has invented a watch that will go for six years without winding. What do you say to that?

Engbert—Well, I should say that is going some.

RECKIE HALTED A ROLLADE

Leaves, Who Had Been Startled for Forty Years, Made Up What Was Lost.

Forty years ago John Thompson and Charlie Thompson, of Boston, were twenty years old and about twenty years apart. With their own hands, Miss Thompson had made up a roll for her young gallant. The evening of the day he received it Thompson put it away. He didn't like the colors and the pattern.

As usual, he visited Miss Thompson that evening, according to the Boston Herald, to the Philadelphia Ledger. It was a nice summer night. The moon revealed that he was not wearing love's tokens and Miss Thompson deplored the reason.

"It's too late," replied the youth. "Do you mean you'll never wear it?" Then you don't love me," sobbed the girl, and she went into the house. That apparently was the end of the romance. Thompson went to Portland, Ore., and prospered. As the owner of a big department store in the far Northwestern city, he returned to Philadelphia last Christmas for a visit. It was inevitable that he should meet his former sweetheart in the village. Soon each learned that the old love would not die; that each had considered the other the only mate and that neither had married.

Of course, Thompson proposed. Miss Thompson did not refuse him, but she bought a tin as nearly like the one that started all the trouble as she could find. When, when he wore it without flinching, she coyly murmured, "Yes." And so they were married the other evening.

PREPARING TURF FOR FUEL

New Method, Said to Have Originated in Russia, May Result in Relieving Shortage.

A new method of drying turf to relieve the serious fuel shortage in Finland has been put in operation in various Scandinavian countries. The new method, was invented by engineers working under orders from the Russian soviet government, to find a more labor-saving method of preparing turf as fuel for the great central power station near Moscow, the process being made known in Finland through an engineering engineer. The fundamental principle of the process is quite simple. The raw turf in the swamp, by a powerful jet of water under a pressure of 20 atmospheres, is freed from all old roots and changed to thin mud. This is pumped out on a drying field and spread in layers. When sufficiently dry it is cut into bricks of uniform size by means of a tractor. The turf pump is constructed like an ordinary water turbine, is reversible with aid of electric motor, is equipped with a cutting apparatus which completes the work of the water jet, and can be raised or lowered as the surface of the mud varies. The entire equipment is mounted on a car, which can be pushed forward or backward on rails along the line of work. —Scientific American.

Convicted by the Bible.

Law founded on the Bible is good enough for Mayor Gilmore of Morgan-town, W. Va.

A local man charged with not having the tail light burning on his automobile was arraigned before the mayor, who assessed a fine of \$3.

The accused protested, said it was a poor law under which he was fined and that he did not think it would hold water in court.

The mayor declared any law founded on the Bible was good enough for him. The defendant said he couldn't see where a tail light had anything to do with the Bible. The mayor looked pityingly at the accused, and said:

"Do you remember the tale about the ten virgins, five of whom had lights and five of whom didn't? Well, if you do, you will remember that the Lord wouldn't have anything to do with the five without lights, and neither will this court."

Cotton Stalks Will Furnish Paper.

The possibilities of cotton stalks as a source of paper have long been suspected and experiments in this direction have been made, but for one reason or another it has never proved quite practical.

The nearest approach to success has been made recently, and it is announced that there is a plant at Greenwood, Mass., where 50 tons of paper are made every day from three times that amount of stalk.

Certain thin tubular fiber in the plant will make excellent cellulose for durable papers. It is strong and flexible. If a quarter of the annual supply of the cotton stalks of the South were put to this use each year there would be no need of a paper shortage in this country.

Reservation for Aborigines.

The commonwealth of Australia has taken steps for the preservation of the aborigines of that country and has assigned a tract of public lands in the northern territories as reservation for the tribes. It includes the Mann and Peterson ranges and practically the whole of Lake Amadeus. The governments of South and Western Australia have set aside adjoining areas for the purpose of this reservation.

In Plunk Center.

"Why do you doubt that my show will pack your insignificant town hall? It ran 300 times in New York."

"No offense, mister, and maybe so. But she's got to be a pretty good show to run one time here." —Louisville Courier-Journal.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children In Use For Over 30 Years Always Bears the Signature of

Historical and Genealogical Notes and Queries

SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1921

NOTES

(Continued)

1747

The Colony ship *Tartar*, of 12 guns and 90 men, was again put in commission with orders to cruise in company with the Connecticut sloop for the purpose of protecting the coast from French privateers.

This year for the first time the schedules of the General Assembly were ordered to be printed, before this every town was furnished with a manuscript copy.

Notwithstanding the fatal disasters which attended the French armament of 1740 they this year fitted out another fleet for America under the command of Mr. De La Jonquiere, the Governor of Canada. It sailed in company with a fleet bound for the East Indies, but they were overtaken by a British squadron commanded by Admirals Anson and Warren, and entirely defeated. The French lost in the action 14 ships and upwards of 5000 men.

This year the Redwood Library was founded in Newport. It originated with a literary society which had existed in Newport ever since 1730. The company obtained a charter in August and Abraham Redwood, Esq., gave a donation of 500 pounds sterling to be invested in books. Henry Collins, Esq., a well known patron of learning and the arts, gave the lot on which the building was erected and Mr. Harrison, a celebrated architect, drew the plan and superintended the erection of the present classical building.

1748

The Assembly ordered a highway to be laid out from the town beach across the neck of land to Sachuest Neck.

1749

This year a Moravian, or Congregation of United Brethren was formed in Newport. George Haske, his wife, and Matthew Reutz, came to Newport on their way to Surinam, where the became acquainted with Richard Haywood, an inhabitant of Newport who embraced their views and was the means of forming the congregation.

Matthew Reutz, known as Master Wright, was for many years a schoolmaster in Newport.

Wm. Claggett, a celebrated clock maker, died at Newport on the 18th of October, 1749, in the 54th year of his age. He was justly distinguished for his early and successful experiments on electricity.

1750

The *Crawless Vessel*.—This year a remarkable circumstance occurred in Newport. A vessel was discovered one morning apparently coming from the eastward, close in with Easton's Beach, with all sails standing; she seemed to alter her course, avoiding the rocks, and directly came on shore at the northwest corner of the beach. No one having been seen on board, she was boarded by some fishermen who were spectators of the scene, and to their great surprise, no person was found on board, but they found the table set for breakfast, the kettle boiling, a dog and a cat in the cabin, everything undisturbed, except the long boat which was missing, as if the crew had that moment left her. The vessel proved to be a brig belonging to Mr. Isaac Stelle, a merchant of Newport, which had been hourly expected from the Bay of Honduras, she having been spoken a day or two before by a vessel which had arrived in port. The brig was commanded by Captain John Huxham. No tidings were ever heard of him or his crew, and what became of them will probably remain forever a mystery.

(To be continued.)

FREE TRIP TO EASTERN STATES EXPOSITION FOR CLUB WORK CHAMPIONS

Six boys and six girls from Rhode Island will go to Springfield in September to represent Rhode Island Club Work at the Boys' and Girls Club Camp at the Eastern States Exposition. All expenses, including railroad fare to and from Springfield, will be paid for the week at camp, and two competent chaperones will accompany the boys and girls.

This trip is offered as a prize to the Clubs that have the champion demonstration and judging teams in Rhode Island. There will be two boys' teams of three each—either garden, poultry, potato, corn or handicraft clubs; and two girls' teams of three each, either canning, sewing or cooking clubs.

The Eastern States Exposition is the biggest and most interesting Exposition held in this part of the country and this trip is well worth working for. Boys and girls will be there from every state in New England to compete in giving demonstrations of Club Work. Rhode Island boys and girls have won several of the prizes in previous years, and we expect our Rhode Island Club members to make good records again this year.

This offer is open to all club members who are keeping records of their work and otherwise meeting the club requirements.

The clubs to represent Rhode Island will be chosen early in the summer and special training in judging, and demonstrations will be given the members of the team which will make the trip to Springfield.

The best way to prepare to win these trips is for each member to carry on the Club Work at home as thoroughly as possible, to attend the meetings and indicate by reports of progress that he or she is keeping records and successfully carrying on the work, and whenever possible, to give a demonstration of some phase of the work before the entire club.

The new macadam roadbed on Rhode Island avenue, from Kay street to Bath Road, is now completed and the road is again open for travel. The improvement is very marked.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO

Newport Mercury, May 12 and 19, 1921

The U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Com. Jones, is quite ready for sea and waits only a fair wind to sail for the Mediterranean to relieve the *Columbus* 74, Commodore Hainbridge, on that station.

A prize of \$35000 in the National lottery has fallen to the lot of six poor persons in Philadelphia, who clubbed their wits and their money in the purchase of a single ticket.

The French Frigate *Eclaire* has arrived here from Martinique, dispatched by the Governor of that Island, with thirty-eight American seamen accused of piracy, etc., and sent here for trial.

Messrs. Isaac and Charles Sherman have on exhibition at Mr. Townsend's stable a remarkable calf which weighs 1942 lbs., measures 7 ft. 7 inches. Its height is 5 ft. 2 1/2 inches and length, exclusive of neck, 6 ft. 6 in.

Attention

"The Newport Independent Volunteers will meet this evening at half-past seven o'clock at the State House with arms and accoutrements, for exercise and other business of importance."

Upwards of seventy vessels arrived Thursday and Friday from foreign and Southern ports. About 10,000 barrels of flour, 25 bushels of corn and 41 bushels of rice, coffee, comprise a part of the imports.

Died in Little Compton, on Tuesday last, Mr. Benjamin W. Coggeshall, of this town, aged 69 years. "The whole life of this worthy man had been singularly exempt from the sins and follies of human nature."

SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

Newport Mercury, May 16 and 23, 1846

The dedication of the 1st Baptist Church in this town took place on Wednesday morning last, May 13, in introductory prayer by Wm. L. Dennis, Dedication Sermon by Rev. Joseph Smith, the pastor, Concluding prayer by Rev. Mr. Lord, of the South Baptist Church. In the afternoon pews were sold at auction and sold well. Samuel Peckham and Benjamin Smith were ordained deacons.

"It is strongly urged on emigrants to Oregon to take wives with them, as there is no surplus of that article in that heathen land."

Capt. Fremont has discovered a new route to California sixty days shorter than the old one by way of Oregon.

Robert B. Thomas, the veteran astronomer, who for a period of fifty-four years has published a popular almanac, under the title of *Farmers' Almanac*, died on Tuesday last. (Thomas's Old Farmers' Almanac is still being published.)

Dr. Howe of Boston, whose distinguished services in behalf of the education of the blind are so celebrated throughout the United States, is now in Washington for the purpose of conferring the subject to the attention of Congress. (This Dr. Howe was the husband of Julia Ward Howe and the father of Mrs. Maud Howe Elliott.)

The steamers *Massachusetts* and *Rhode Island* are now sailing regularly between Newport and New York. Cabin fare \$1.50. Deck \$1.00. (Those were good old days.)

The elegant mansion of Wm. Beach Lawrence, situated one mile from the State House, is offered for rent for the coming season.

The proclamation of war with Mexico, issued by President Polk, is among the most prominent articles in the Mercury of May 23. In Congress the President gets some hard knocks, as reported in this issue. The Hon. Garrett Davis accuses the President of usurping power, and embroiling the Nation in war while Congress is in session; and without referring the subject to that body which alone has full authority over the matter. (That sounds like modern times.)

Eggs are selling at 5 cents a dozen and good table butter at 10 and 12 cents a pound. So says the Mercury of this date.

Since January 1st last 24 mills in New England have been destroyed by fire.

The House of Representatives has voted to raise 50,000 volunteers, and to appropriate \$10,000,000 to carry on the war with Mexico.

FIFTY YEARS AGO

Newport Mercury May 13 and 20, 1871

The salary list of the State officials is published in the issue of May 13. The salary of some of the principal officers is as follows: Governor \$1000, Lieut. Governor \$500, Chief Justice of Supreme Court \$3500, three other Justices \$3000 each, Secretary of State \$2000, Attorney General \$2500, General Treasurer \$1500, State Auditor \$1500, Commissioner of Public Schools \$2000, Pay and mileage of the General Assembly for the entire session \$12,000. For clerks for both houses \$1500. Other expenses of the General Assembly \$200. (Today the Governor of Rhode Island gets \$3000 salary and the pay of all the other State officials, including the General Assembly, has been increased in like proportion, while the number of State officials is nearly five times as great as it was in 1871.)

"A Western editor is bothering his head with the following problem: If 4 dogs with 10 legs can catch 29 rabbits with 87 legs in 14 minutes, how many legs must the same rabbits have to get away from 8 dogs with 32 legs in 17 1/2 minutes, allowing 363 days to a year?"

The parade of the Newport Artillery Company Tuesday evening is universally acknowledged to be a fine affair, as the marching was steady and the movements performed with precision. The Company turned out 92 men. The music by the Newport Band gave entire satisfaction.

We are glad to notice by the Baltimore papers that our friend and former townsman, Edward W. Westcott, has leased the Mt. Vernon hotel in that city.

"One-fourth of the human race die on or before the age of 7 years, and one-half at or before the age of 17 years."

The long contest in the 1st ward for election of 2nd Councilman was ended on Tuesday by giving a major-

ity of 63 to Mr. Thomas D. Stoddard over Mr. James L. Weaver.

"California still waits for more women, and though the cry 'send us wives' is promptly met by the response 'take ours,' they don't seem a bit disposed to accept the offer, but go on just as though we had not done the best we could for them."

The town of Tiverton has elected three ladies on its School Committee, and this action has provoked notices of various import from the leading papers of New England. (It is probable that the town of Tiverton was one of the first towns in the country to elect women on its School Board.) The Firemen's Convention nominated Lewis L. Simmons for Chief Engineer, Thomas D. Stoddard, Henry W. Cozzens, Wm. C. Townsend, Geo. H. Vaughn and Augustin C. Titus, Assistants.

Mr. Darius D. Buffum has sold his estate in Woonsocket for \$5500 and will now become a resident of Middletown, his native place. Mr. Buffum went to Woonsocket a poor boy, and there is but one person living now who was there when he made it his home.

The Brass Foundry in Newport is to be conducted by an Association consisting of Messrs. Joshua Sayer, Job T. Langley, James B. Finch, Wm. H. Bliss, and James Mahoney, and is to be known as the Newport Manufacturing Company.

Messrs. Plimiger and Manchester have opened their coal yard. A cargo of coal was received by them this week, which is the first cargo landed here for the past six months, and nearly all the yards are cleaned out.

The Light Infantry Zouaves had an interesting meeting Tuesday night. Addresses were made by the Mayor, by Captain Macy, Collector of the Port, Rev. S. C. Hill, Rev. B. S. Chase, Stephen Gould, and John D. Seabury.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

Newport Mercury, May 16 and 23, 1896

Hotel Aquidneck, thoroughly renovated and in various ways greatly improved, will open today, May 16, under the same popular management as last year.

"The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Co. of Boston starts on its European trip on the 29th proximo. Mr. A. C. Titus of this city is a member of the Company and will form one of the party."

School Committee met Monday evening. The members present were C. E. Barker, Chairman; O. G. Langley, A. B. Sayer, W. G. Ward, W. P. Clarke, J. H. Cozzens, S. P. Stocum, R. S. Franklin, C. S. Perry, A. C. Titus, and John Gilpin.

Last Sunday, though only the 10th of May, was one of the warmest days ever experienced in Newport. The mercury kept well up to the 90 degree mark all day, and at noon reached 94 degree mark in the shade.

Capt. and Mrs. Heiman B. Ryder of Dennisport, Mass., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Perry.

James Anthony, Sheriff, advertises the Lecture Day program in the issue of May 23d. Col. A. A. Barker is Commander of the line and the procession is made up of the Artillery Co., Governor Lippitt's personal escort, Co. B, 2nd Regt., R. I. M., Newport Naval Reserves, with music by the Newport Band.

The officers of the Newport Flower Mission for the coming year are: President, Mrs. W. H. Walcott; Vice President, Mrs. W. S. Langley; Secretary, Miss Jennie Easton; Treasurer, Mrs. Phil Stevens.

Rev. F. F. Emerson, former pastor of the United Congregational Church, will occupy the pulpit next Sunday.

Eighty-five per cent. of the railway employees, says the U. S. Commissioner of Labor, get less than \$2.00 per day. Baggage men and switchmen get \$1.50 per day. Flag men \$1.13 per day. Brakemen get \$2.12 a year, and ordinary laborers \$1.24 per day. (1896 and 1921 are two far different periods as regards payment of railway men.)

THE UNEMPLOYED

A good many people have had to lie idle during the past few months. Any man who wants work but can't find it, is entitled not merely to sympathy, but the community ought to plan some better system for providing him with employment.

There have been many men lying idle who were desirable workers and who are not in any way at fault with themselves. However, employers always turn off their most inefficient workers first. A large part of those who have been out of a job, were discharged with some satisfaction, because they had been so careless and indifferent in their tasks.

The abnormal conditions prevailing during and after the war made a good many men feel altogether too independent. They knew that labor was scarce. They did not seem to care whether they did satisfactory work or not. Much of the earnest spirit of old time industry seemed to have disappeared during the flush times of inflation. It was easy to earn good pay, and there seemed no particular reason why anyone should hustle. Conditions like these can't last. When dull times come, these slack workers are laid off first and they are the last to be put on when rush times come again.

Working conditions have been greatly alleviated for millions of people by the shorter work day. This reduction of working time will make goods cost very high, unless a large production is turned out. It used to be promised that if the working hours were cut down, people would be so much better condition physically that they would turn out as much of a product in eight hours as they did on a ten-hour basis. Unless that prediction is fulfilled, the cost of all commodities will continue high.

Kolan Grotto Band and Drum Corps was out for street practice Thursday evening, in preparation for the trip to Fall River next week.

PORTSMOUTH.

(From our regular correspondent)

Thursday Circle Give Annual Laborer Salad Supper

The Thursday Circle of St. Mary's parish gave a lobster salad supper at Oakland Hall on Thursday evening. Supper was served from 6 to 8 o'clock, which was well patronized. Fancy articles, aprons and children's clothes were on sale. The affair was given for the benefit of the Parish House fund.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Paquin are receiving congratulations upon the birth of a daughter.

Rev. Joseph B. Ackley, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mrs. Ackley were given a reception at their home. About fifty persons were present. The evening was spent in singing. Two readings were given by Mrs. Robert Doane and a number of selections were read by Mrs. Robert Chappelle, after which games were played. Sandwiches, cake and cocoa were served.

The thirty-second anniversary of the Epworth League will be observed at the Methodist Episcopal Church on Sunday with appropriate addresses.

Mr. Roderick MacLeod of Newport, who is to graduate soon from the Union Theological Seminary in New York, has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Congregational Church at Hanover, Conn., and will begin his duties there on September 1. Mrs. MacLeod is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Macomber, with whom she and the two children are spending the summer at Inimokola Farm. Mr. MacLeod will join them there soon.

The Odd Fellows of Oakland Lodge gave the third in a series of dances on Wednesday evening, at Oakland Hall, which was well attended. Refreshments were served during the intermission. Music was furnished by the Aquidneck Grange orchestra.

Mrs. Emerson Bishop, who has been suffering with muscular rheumatism, is now able to be about the house again.

Messrs. Karl Anthony, Henry I. Chase, John L. Simmons and John Spooner are delegates from St. Mary's and Holy Cross Churches to the Episcopal Convention at Emmanuel Church, Newport.

Mr. Joseph A. Sullivan of this town fell recently while running to get into an automobile. Mr. Sullivan stepped on a banana skin and fell, sustaining a broken collar bone and fracturing his arm in two places, and cuts and bruises about the face and head. Mr. Sullivan is employed at the Torpedo Station and was one of those who were hurt in the explosion in January, 1918.

Mrs. Nor Horace Peckham is visiting Mrs. William J. Brightman.

Little Miss Bessie Thomas, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Thomas of Cossy Corners, is ill with scarlet fever. She was able to be up on Wednesday.

St. Paul's Guild gave a May Basket social and entertainment in the parish house on Tuesday evening.

Mr. F. Harold Field, who with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Field, left here about 15 years ago, for the West, has recently been appointed resident vice president for the Pacific Coast Northwest of the Royal Lumber Company, with head office in New York. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Field, are residing in Los Angeles, Cal. They were recently given a post card shower from friends and schoolmates in this town and vicinity, the occasion being their sixty-ninth and sixty-fourth birthday anniversaries. Both Mr. and Mrs. Field are in excellent health. Mr. Field is engaged as landscape gardener and Mrs. Field as dressmaker and real estate agent.

Legal Notice

ALMIR H. BARLOW (Divorce, No. 204)

NOTICE is hereby given that on SATURDAY, the 21st day of May, A. D. 1921, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the office of John A. Murphy, Jr., Gas Building, Newport, R. I., I shall take the deposition of witnesses and also take the deposition of Edward J. Lennon, late of said Newport, deceased, and has given bond according to law.

All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to file the same in the office of the Clerk of said Court within six months from the date of the first advertisement hereof.

ROBERT M. FRANKLIN, Standing Master in Chancery.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE

Newport, May 14th, 1921.

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that she has been appointed by the Probate Court of the City of Newport, Administrator of the estate of EDWARD J. LENNON, late of said Newport, deceased, and has given bond according to law.

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ANNIE A. LAYER.

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SMITH PAID LESS THAN JONES!

PAINT FACTS



JONES paid \$56 for 14 Gallons of "ready for use" Mixed PAINT—SMITH made 14 Gallons of the Best Pure Paint, for \$39, by buying 8 Gals. L & M Semi-Paste Paint and 6 Gals. Linseed Oil to mix into it. SMITH SAVED \$17.

L & M SEMI-PASTE PAINT Saves money

FOR SALE BY

RALPH R. BARKER, Inc. NEWPORT

DO YOU WANT ANYTHING?

USE THE CLASSIFIED COLUMNS IN THE

NEWPORT DAILY NEWS

EVERY DAY One Hundred People are doing this and they GET RESULTS

CIRCULATION OVER	TELEPHONE 17, OR MAIL YOUR WANTS-BILL WILL BE SENT	For Sale, Lost, Wanted, Situations, General, Lost and Found
6400 DAILY	PRICE 25 WORDS 25 CENTS FOR FIRST INSERTION, 10 CENTS FOR REPEATS	

NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE RAILWAY COMPANY

Newport Gas Light Co

COKE for Sale

AT PRESENT

GUARDIAN'S NOTICE

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that he has been appointed by the Probate Court of the City of Newport, Guardian of the person and estate of LOUISE DAVSON and ANDREW DAVSON, minors, of said Newport, and has given bond according to law.

All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to file the same in the office of the Clerk of said Court within six months from the date of the first advertisement hereof.

CHARLES J. DAVSON.

GUARDIAN'S NOTICE

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that he has been appointed by the Probate Court of the City of Newport, Guardian of the estate of ARTHUR A. LINN, minor, of said Newport, and has given bond according to law.

All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to file the same in the office of the Clerk of said Court within six months from the date of the first advertisement hereof.

ANNA M. LINN.

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate

PURSUANT to the authority vested in me by a decree of the Probate Court of the Town of Little Compton, R. I., entered on the 14th day of March, A. D. 1921, I shall sell, at public auction on TUESDAY, MAY 21, A. D. 1921, at 10 o'clock a. m. (Eastern Standard Time), upon the premises of the late Sidney L. Dyer, situated about three miles from Little Compton Commons and about three miles from Adamsville, R. I., the homestead farm of the late Sidney L. Dyer, containing about twenty acres of land more or less, together with all the buildings and other improvements thereon.

Conditions of sale, \$50.00 in cash sale, and the balance in ten days upon delivery of deed.

JOHN B. TAYLOR, Administrator Estate of Sidney L. Dyer, deceased.

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